The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments in the Engineer Corps of the Navy—Naval Court-Martial on Surgeon John L. Burtt, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

WILLIAM H. STEWART and ABRAHAM C. STIMERS have been appointed Chief Engineers in the Navy.

A Naval Court-Martial is to meet on the 28th inst. at Norfolk for the trial of JOHN L. BURTT, Surgeon, on a charge of drunkenness.

It is rumored that the Turkish Admiral left America greatly disappointed in his calculations. This is true, as he himself stated to a member of the Cabinet while here. His Government had been induced to believe, by the representations of Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, American Dragoman at Constantinople, that the United States would contract for the building of a ship-of-war for the Turkish Navy. These representations, alone, brought the Turkish Admiral to our shores, and great was his disappointment when undeceived by Secretary TOUCEY, who told him that such a thing was without precedent, and entirely out of the question. Mr. TOUCEY informed him that he (the Admiral) could contract with American ship-builders for the construction of a vessel, but that he would then have to superintend every part of the work, in order to see that it was executed according to contract. This, of course, the Admiral declined doing. The worst feature of the case is the discredit brought upon the American Legation at Constantinople by this silly and ridiculous statement made to the Sultan's Government by Mr. BROWN. They will hardly be able to understand how it is that an American official could be so ignorant of the policy and operations of his own Government. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

A Naval Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Gosport Navy Yard on the 28th inst., for the trial of Passed-Assistant Surgeon Burtt.

Mr. [illegible] ELMORE has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice CATO, resigned. Mr. ELMORE was removed from that position by President PIERCE.

Commander STODDARD has been ordered to the command of the Receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston.

Among those who have recently passed a satisfactory examination, and been found qualified for admission as third assistants in the Engineer Corps of the Navy are G. E. White, Trenton, N. J.; L. P. Ayres, Stamford, Conn.; F. Cronin and F. Dobbs, New-York; G. W. Rodgers, East Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Purse, E. B. Hatch, G. D. Lining, E. L. Dick, W. H. Glading, James Wallace and W. H. Hopper, Philadelphia; and S. Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y. In addition to the above, there are eleven from the Southern States and District of Columbia.

Severe Storm in Boston and Vicinity.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 22.

This city and vicinity were visited with a very severe storm this afternoon.

In this city the lightning struck in several places, doing but little damage, however. In Cambridge it struck in seven different places. In Old Cambridge it entered the house of Mrs. MULLINS, killing her instantly, and seriously injuring ELIZABETH BECKETT. The latter will recover. The lightning also badly damaged the house of Mr. HUNNEWELL, and severely burned one of its inmates, Miss DORAS.

A man named JOHN KENNEY, in a harness shop in Cambridgeport, was badly burned by the lightning.

The schooner *Ames Hooper*, of Ellsworth, Maine, had her mainmast split, and her gaff topsail burned, besides receiving other damage.

A number of buildings were also damaged in Somerville, Chelsea, and other neighboring towns, but we hear of no further fatalities at this hour.

Four buildings in Roxbury were struck, and considerably damaged, in one of which a Mrs. CONNER was seriously injured.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the elevator attached to the freight dépôt of the New-York Central Railroad Company, on Ohio-street, completely destroying it with its contents, consisting of 700 bags of coffee, valued at $14,000; 40 hogsheads of sugar, valued at $7,000; and 40 tons of dry goods, valued at $[illegible]. The building and machinery were valued at $30,000, and were owned and occupied by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The freight dépôt was but slightly damaged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22—P. M.

The losses at the fire yesterday afternoon, as before reported, were somewhat exaggerated. The forty tons of dry goods were unclaimed goods in store, upon which the loss will be small. The elevator had been condemned and ordered to be removed by the Common Council, and its destruction is consequently no loss to the Central Railroad Company, whose total loss on the buildings and merchandise does not exceed $15,000. This reduces the total loss by the fire to something less than $30,000, on which there is but small insurance.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, July 22.

The Railroad Convention held here last evening decided on making the through passenger rates from all points the same as by the Erie Road, and freights 25 per cent. less than by the Erie, to take effect on Monday next. The Western roads were not fully represented.

News from Buenos Ayres.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 22.

The bark *[illegible]*, from Rio Janeiro June 9, brings advices from the River Plate. The war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation continues. Buenos Ayres refuses to accept the mediation of England, and asks the intervention of France.

Hail Storm in Canada.

WHITBY, C. W., Wednesday, July 21.

A frightful hail-storm occurred here this afternoon, during which houses were unroofed, a schooner dismasted, and the crops in the vicinity totally destroyed. The storm lasted an hour.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22.

The Directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad to-day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable in New-York on Aug. 15.

Masonic Ceremonial at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 22.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple now being erected in this city was laid to-day, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Canal Break.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 22.

The Canal break has been repaired. There are four feet of water in, and light boats are passing.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 22.

The weather is fine, with a northeasterly wind.

SEVERE STORM AT ALBANY.—The *Statesman* of last evening says: "The storm of thunder and lightning with which our city was visited last night was, we believe, without a parallel. On the evening of the 6th July, 1850, a storm of great severity broke over this city; it approached about 8 o'clock from the West and North, and continued almost without intermission until 3 o'clock the next morning; but the lightning was not so vivid nor so fearful as that of last night. The storm of last night was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail; the farms lining the roads leading to this city in Rensselaer county gave signs of great destruction of property, the standing crops of all kinds in several places having been washed into the roadway. An alarm of fire, at 11¼ P. M., proceeded from a burning building some miles east of the city. The farmers from Rensselaer County report that a barn near West Sandlake was fired by lightning, and probably gave rise to the alarm of fire here. The same cause called out the Fire Department of Troy last night. Passengers by the up-river boats heard nothing of the storm.

LATER.—The carriage-house of HENRY TRAVER, of Sandlake, was struck by lightning, and with its contents, among which were eleven tons of hay, harness, &c., were consumed. A dwelling in the southern part of Rensselaer County, was also struck by lightning and burned.

The new experimental canal steamer *Charles [illegible]*, constructed in Buffalo, is described by the Rochester *Union*. The craft is a good specimen of a canal boat in appearance, being of the largest capacity, we believe, for passing the locks. She has a small cabin for the crew in the bow, and a poop-deck covering the engine and boiler and stern-cabin. The latter is over the gearing of the propellers and shaft, the engine. The boiler is perpendicular, about [illegible] feet in diameter and nine feet high, with a large number of flues. The furnace is adapted to wood or coal, but bituminous coal appears to be the best fuel.

ARREST OF ELLIOT FOR EMBEZZLING $10,000.

Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State against James Sutton Elliot.

A NEW-YORK DETECTIVE'S SIX WEEKS CHASE AFTER AN ALIAS.

Careful readers of the TIMES may remember reading in last Saturday's paper, a brief item under the head of "Law Intelligence," to the effect that the counsel for Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department had asked, and Judge INGRAHAM had granted, an order of arrest against JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT.

The item told no more, except that against said ELLIOT, said Secretary had commenced a civil suit for the recovery of $10,000 00, alleged to have been embezzled and misapplied by ELLIOT.

That was all that the "Law Intelligence" said, and probably the reader proceeded to forget all about it; but that so much was published, was a great grief to some of the agents of the British Government, who were exceedingly anxious to get hold of the alleged embezzler, and would have preferred that the order be issued on the sly—the public waiting for its information until it could be of less service to the fugitive.

JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT was senior Military Storekeeper at Weedon, near London. Now, Weedon is an Army Clothing Establishment on a great scale. When he aspired to the place in 1855, he had a sharp contest with a very honest competitor, but being a pet of the Government, as the opposition say, went in and won. For two years he enjoyed the position and its snug salary, but wasted no time in balancing books or making reports. The opposition, however, insisted that there went to Weedon a great many more boots and pairs of trowsers than British soldiers ever wore, and clamored for an investigation. The Government sent down a practical man to count the boots and trowsers, and figure up their costs. The practical man got one glimpse of the Weedon chaos, and demanded ten additional clerks to count the cost. From October, 1857, to March last, all hands figured and all brains puzzled, but they could not strike a balance. Then Captain MARTIN, head of the Statistical Department went down to the scene of action, took one look, and called for ten clerks more. They figured and puzzled faithfully, but couldn't get a balance. The Commissary-General and eight of his assistants next formed in column and marched into Weedon. They attacked Mr. ELLIOT's columns with great vigor, but the deficit for 1856 and 1857 stood firm; nothing could make it budge a penny. Perhaps, thought Mr. Bull, our store-keeper has too much salary to manage these things right, so Captain GORDON, of Dublin, was brought up, and, on a salary of £200 less than Mr. ELLIOT, was commanded to square the accounts and make them balance. Parliament's back was up, and, bound to find where might be concealed the crooked figure that would not add, appointed a Commission to sit, while the Parliament was in recess, and continue the investigation.

At just this point Mr. JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT, senior storekeeper at Weedon, who had been 35 years in the British service and could at any moment retire on half pay, considerately forfeited his handsome salary of £2,000 (some authorities say) and lifted a scale from the eyes of the Commission by embarking unannounced on board the steamer *America* for Boston.

On the 12th of June last, Mr. HENRY WHITTAKER, of No. 15 Wall-street, engaged ex-Officer (but now Private Detective) BOWYER of this City, to assist him in executing the orders he had received to ferret out and arrest the fugitive ELLIOT, who was described as a fine looking stalwart gentleman, some 50 years old, wearing noble gray whiskers and an imposing moustache. He was said to have left a wealthy and intelligent wife in England, and to have as his companion a very interesting and handsome actress, Miss SINCLAIR, of scarcely 21 years. Mr. BOWYER arrived at Boston on the 15th, learned that the couple had passed the Custom-House on the 5th June, ELLIOT receipting his baggage as "J. Brookes." From the steamer they had gone to the Tremont House, entering themselves on the register as "J. Brooks and lady." The Custom-House officer furnished the detective with "J. Brooks'" autograph, which fortunately was characteristic and peculiar. The parties had left the Tremont on the 7th by the 3 P. M. train for New-York, the detective being eight days behind them, and he found that a stern chase was indeed a long chase. He returned to this City, but found no traces of Mr. ELLIOT, or of any *alias* who wrote the same hand. He went up to Albany, thinking the fugitive might have turned off at Springfield for the West. At the Delavan House he found that ELLIOT had stopped, entering on the register "Mr. EVERETT and wife," and left again on the 9th in the Westward train. At Syracuse they stopped two days; when asked for his name, ELLIOT said to the servant, "There is my baggage, Sir, and here I am. I am very much fatigued, and would like to go to my room at once." Their trail was next struck at Buffalo, where, at the "American," they stayed two days, as "Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS,"—the very peculiar E, which seems to have been a favorite initial for Mr. ELLIOT's *aliases*, out of a long column of entries on the register, instantly arresting attention. From Buffalo there were no guides to their route. They were not at Clifton, but at the "International," of Niagara, they were spotted again, as "Mr. and Mrs. EVANS"—but this discovery only confused the detective, since the date of their arrival there was earlier than that of the stop already noted at Syracuse. Returning, it was found that "Mr. and Mrs. EVERETT" had come down on the *Isaac Newton* on the night of the 14th, and that "Mr. and Mrs. EWIN" arrived at the St. Nicholas on the 15th. Next day they left by the Camden and Amboy boat for Philadelphia, and the detective, now sixteen days behind, followed after them. They stopped at the Jones Hotel, of Philadelphia, as "Mr. EMERSON and wife, of Toronto." At 7½ o'clock next day they took the train for Baltimore, stopped at the Eutaw House as "Mr. ELMSLEY and wife." Next day they engaged the bridal state-room on the *Louisiana* (steamer) for Norfolk; from Norfolk they went out to "Old Point Comfort" and remained a week as "Mr. and Mrs. ELMSLIE." Thence back to Norfolk; thence to Baltimore and to Philadelphia, where they were last seen, on the 28th of June, at Bloodgood's, waiting for the cars—but to go which way, no one knew. There was no trace of them at Cape May—none at Washington—none at New-York—none on Long Island, or in Jersey, or up the river.

On the 16th of July our detective inquired at the Ocean House, Newport, "for his friend, R. Elmslie, and his accomplished wife." The clerk said "they had been there but had gone East"—but with a twinkle in his eye suggested that "if Officer BOWYER was anxious to see them, there was something to pay probably." The secret owned up to, the clerk confessed that the fugitive and his lady had been stopping at Mrs. BACON's cottage, near the beach, and *possibly* might be there yet. An invitation to "Mr. and Mrs. ELMSLIE" to come up to hear some music in the evening would fetch a reliable answer, however. A polite note dispatched to the cottage, brought back word that Mr. and Mrs. E. had left for New-York. Back to New-York, the now familiar *alias* was found on the St. Nicholas' book last Sunday morning, and the stalwart military storekeeper and Miss SINCLAIR were met on Broadway, about noon. It being a civil case, the arrest could not be effected on Sunday, so our detective lay around till midnight. At midnight, Deputy Sheriff CREMER, who held the warrant of arrest, was sent for, and at 2 A. M. of Monday they tapped on the door of room No. —.

"Who's there?" demanded the voice from within.

"I want to see Mr. ELMSLIE," was the answer, and the door opened a few inches.

"What do you want of me?"

The detective had set his foot within the door and answered, "I want to see JAMES SUTTON ELLIOT." Mr. ELLIOT confessed he was the man, and prepared at once to go with his captor to Eldridge-street Jail, where he rests at last. Miss SINCLAIR was a good deal affected when her friend left her for the jail. She still remains at the St. Nicholas, and is doing pretty well.

To-day a motion will be made in the Supreme Court by ELLIOT's counsel for his discharge. His counsel are BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD; for the plaintiffs, Messrs. WILLIAMS & WHITTAKER.

LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—About 7 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire was discovered issuing from a large barn, belonging to the Butler Estate, at Poughkeepsie. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen were quickly upon the ground. In the meantime the flames had spread to a shed adjoining, and before the fire was extinguished, the above buildings, together with a smaller barn and shed and a dwelling-house adjoining, were a heap of ruins. All the buildings destroyed belonged to the Butler Estate. The fire was the largest that has been seen in Poughkeepsie for some time. The large barn was occupied by JOSIAH MCKINSON, and contained a large quantity of hay, two barouches, a post-coach, the stage Independence, eight single, and one large double sleigh, and a portion of his livery establishment which were entirely destroyed.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Island Hospital.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR W. SMITH.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the corner-stone of the new Island Hospital—an Institution designed to take the place of that destroyed by fire some months since, on Blackwell's Island—was laid with appropriate ceremonial, and in the presence of some three hundred spectators. The ceremony was performed by WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., President of the Board of Ten Governors. The day was auspicious, and the proceedings, as is customary, were exceedingly hilarious. The location of the projected structure is on the southeast end of Blackwell's Island, about midway between the Penitentiary and Small-Pox Hospital. The situation is a fine one, both in point of beauty and health, and the edifice, as set forth in the plans, promises to be worthy of the situation. The company, which, besides the Board of Governors and leading officials on the Island, comprised a large number of invited guests, proceeded to the ground at the hour designated, and there witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, in the cavity of which were deposited a copper box containing the newspapers of the day, documents relating to the Almshouse, *Valentine's Manual*, engravings of the institutions, and current coins of the United States. The officiating officer, Governor SMITH, having concluded this portion of his task, addressed the assemblage as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: By no self-imposed task, but by resolution of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, I present myself before you to-day to say a few words on this interesting occasion. The duty of addressing you could no doubt have been much more ably performed by many of my associates than by myself. I now appear before you on their behalf, to welcome you here.

It is generally expected on occasions of this nature, that some official explanation should be made of the objects of the edifice which it is proposed to erect, not only to enlighten those who feel an interest in the public institutions of our day, but that, when we shall have passed from the stage of life, future generations will derive such knowledge as will mark with interest the spirit of our age "with the work of our hands."

In these evidences of our time, which we have deposited under this corner-stone, we include, among other and perhaps more important records, those which more especially regard the Board of Ten Governors, and such proceedings of the Almshouse Department as could be gathered from the various governments which preceded its present organization.

Having disposed of the usual forms of the occasion, I may be permitted to present some information covering the length, breadth, height and capacity of the structure about to be erected, with all the details of design and improvement which have been suggested by Mr. RENWICK, the architect, matured by the Committee, and adopted by the Board of Governors. In the consideration of the plans presented, it has been the design of the Board to unite simplicity and solidity with convenience and a proper economy.

The building is to be three and a half stories high, with a steep roof, by which means there is a gain at a small expense of a full hospital story, 16 feet high, lighted by windows between the cornice and dormers above the cornice. The basement arrangements appear to be complete. The height of the first and second stories is 14 feet, third story 16 feet.

On each story of each wing there will be in the centre building three wards, each capable of containing twenty patients, and two wards in the wings or transverse ends, each capable of containing thirty-two or twenty-four patients, as may be decided upon. Each ward to be provided with a single bedroom for particular cases, two water-closets, to be separated by wells of skylights from the building proper. There will be two principal stairways, and two hoistways for patients. Bells and speaking-tubes will be carried from each ward to the room of the medical staff in the third story of centre building, and a speaking-tube from the third story of the main building to the office and bedroom of the Resident Physician. The number of patients that can be accommodated without inconvenience, will be as follows:

Four Wards in basement, 24 each		96
Six Wards in first-story, 20 each	120	
Four Wards in first-story, 24 each	96	216
Wards in second and third stories		432
In all		744

The wards are all laid out upon a plan adopted by a Commission in France, after an examination of the principal hospitals in Europe. It is proposed to adopt the general principle of ventilation of the La Reboisiere Hospital of Paris, now considered the best in Europe. A general fresh-air conductor, fed by a blower from a raised air-chimney outside of the building, is carried underneath the basement floor. From this vertical supply, tubes diminishing in the area as they rise, distribute the fresh air in Summer, and the heat of fresh air in the Winter, to each ward, bath-room and closet. The wards are supplied by horizontal tubes, with vertical pedestals; in each ward these pedestals are covered by perforated plates of metal. The foul air is conveyed from over every two beds of each ward by pipes of glazed earthenware, to the top of the wall, where they are conducted to the foul-air chimneys by tubes of metal. The circulation is produced by coils of steam pipes or stoves in the foul-air chimneys. The heavier gases are taken through openings made around the bases of the rooms. It is proposed to force river and fresh water into tanks under the roof by the same engine which drives the blower, and to have hot and cold-water tanks at regular distances over the water-closets and baths.

The outside walls to be constructed of rubble stone masonry with hammer-dressed or pointed corners. The outside walls to have an eighth-inch air space, and four-inch inner or furring wall of brick inside of the interior stone-work.

The necessity of this important structure all understand, and assent to, who know anything of the large number of dependents who are thrown upon our public charity.

The history of the Hospital on Blackwell's Island need not be sought for in dusty archives of the past. The commencement lives in the memory of many who are now present. About thirty years ago the Penitentiary was erected on this Island, and one of its rooms (the same one now appropriated for the medical treatment of convicts) was set apart as the Penitentiary Hospital for male patients. Midway between this spot on which we are now standing and the beautiful structure on the south point of the Island, close to the western shore, stood some two-story frame buildings, which were appropriated for female patients. Before the above-mentioned accommodations were set apart for that purpose, all invalids were treated at the Almshouse in the Park, or at Bellevue Hospital, and my friends, the doctors, can doubtless recollect the time when the physician who had charge here would leave the latter place each morning for the Island, pay his round of visits, and return to Bellevue with a sharpened appetite for dinner.

In the year 1848, during the administration of MOSES G. LEONARD, Commissioner of the Almshouse, at that time acting under the Common Council of the City, the late Penitentiary Hospital was commenced, and completed the following year, (1849,) at which time the Board of Ten Governors was called into existence.

On the 23d of February, 1851, the Board of Governors, by resolution, appointed a commission to examine into and report upon its condition, arrangement and strength. The following gentlemen were appointed on that commission: JOHN DE LAMATER, THOMSEN PRICE, MARTIN E. THOMPSON and WILLIAM TUCKER. After a careful and thorough examination of the building, they reported that the building had been erected "in the most reckless and careless manner, and as a public building, a reproach to any city." Those of you, gentlemen, who have been connected with the Almshouse Department, or who have perused the records of its proceedings, can bear witness to the fact that the building was most faulty, alike in its plan and in its construction. It was presented as dangerous by Grand Juries of the City, complained of as insufficient and unhealthy by our medical advisers, and by every member of the profession whose duties led him into its wards. And it is no exaggeration to say that, in the eight years it was standing, it cost more for alterations and repairs than the original outlay for erection. Such was the condition of the building, and so great was the dissatisfaction it gave, that it was contemplated by many, and openly avowed by some, that the only means of adapting it to hospital purposes would be to tear it down and erect a suitable building on its site.

Accident prevented the accomplishment of this design, for on the morning of Feb. 13, 1858, it was destroyed by fire, resulting from its faulty construction; the fact of which is fully demonstrated by the immediate falling of its apparently massive walls.

In all probability the building would have fallen down ere long, and a fearful loss of life must have necessarily ensued. So far as this department is concerned nothing has presented such staring evidences of deception or fraud as the construction of the hospital of which the one now in process of erection is to take the place, and it is the design and determination of the Board to benefit by the knowledge of this fact. No greater disgrace can fall upon public men than that, which is brought upon them by such a misappropriation of the Fund of Charity as that building presented.

During the existence of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, in consequence of the dilapidated condition in which they found most of the institutions on the Island, they have been called upon from time to time to make great and important improvements, especially for the sick.

A large expenditure of money and extensive alterations have been made also at Belleville Hospital. It affords me much gratification to say that all that has been accomplished has been done with economy, and with a view to permanence and propriety.

Let me return to this Island again, the scene of our present labors. Having demolished the old wooden shanties which bordered their beautiful island for so long a time, and erected in their place substantial and permanent buildings, reflecting credit upon the Department, and doing honor to the liberality of our City Government, at the same time improving and ornamenting this New-York Garden of Charity, in moving forward in the affairs of this Department it may be well for us and our constituents to retrospect our labors. The gentlemen who have devoted their time, their talents, and their unpaid and charitable services, (many of them for years,) are in the attitude of defence, so far as their fidelity and integrity is concerned, and may, in my humble judgment, be allowed to express themselves thankful at least, that they have not fallen into the pit of extravagance and waste, which has so mournfully blackened our City's record.

I trust in building this noble structure, the same interest which is now felt in its erection, may be continued to its completion. The same caution which has marked the action of the Board, in its labors upon this Island, and the same interest felt and exhibited by the officers whose duty it is to look after the great and growing interest committed to our charge, will continue to be observed. By the end of 1859 we hope to complete this important work, and with sorrow and sadness we look forward to its occupation.

Important and unexpected changes must be wrought in the habits of those who habitually become inmates of our Hospitals, or the new building will soon present a mass of poor humanity, dependent for all there is of hope and comfort, upon those whose duty it is to save life, and strive to ease the bed of pain and death. It is true that many, perhaps most of those who seek a refuge in the "Island Hospital," are victims of pollution, brought on by lives of shame and crime; and perhaps have not so great a claim upon our charity, as those whose *misfortunes* have made them its inmates.

We feel no great satisfaction in looking over these plans, and providing for many of this class of our patients, for they abuse their friends, disgrace their relatives, and willfully prostitute the provisions of charity. Their lives are marked by no efforts to improve their condition or encourage those who administer to their necessities. Their example is full of deadly poison, and their claim to kindness and consideration almost entirely lost. It has long been a matter of deep solicitude on the part of the Governors to separate the most depraved from the more youthful and less offending, and the classification is to a great extent kept up. It is to be hoped that the construction of this new building will permit a full and complete organization, covering these points to the greatest extent.

Happily for us, however, and for mankind generally, that with the recklessness and criminal persistence of this class of our inmates there are to be found, even on Blackwell's Island, some bright and telling spots.

Misfortune, in its most interesting form and purity, finds here a home of comfort and relief, when all other doors are closed against it; and many a heart is warmed into rejoicing under the roof of this Island Hospital.

These are the children of trouble, whose real distress and real claim to our efforts to save, carry with them an encouragement that tolerates the less deserving, and encourages men to free charitable service.

It is our purpose, gentlemen, to make this Institution what it ought to be; such as commends itself to the requirements of a large and liberal city. Bearing in mind always, that to accomplish our end, we must watch its progress, and hold our officers to a strict account. The chief responsibility rests upon the Governors. The direct efficiency and care upon the medical head of this Institution, in whom the Board has the fullest confidence. To that point we look, and whoever fills that important position will be called upon to give a strict account of his labors, and we trust the future will fully sustain the past reputation acquired at that responsible post.

Experience in the government of charitable institutions teaches the absolute necessity of constant vigilance on the part of the officers employed. We may, all of us, with great propriety look upon every class of these inmates as mere children, each and all of whom require the attention of discreet and faithful Governors.

Gentlemen: Having united with you in this ceremony, with this expression of my best wishes for the successful administration of the affairs of this Island, permit me to say, that I trust every effort will be made for the good government, welfare and prosperity of the City we are appointed to serve, and when our time in its service shall have expired, that better men may be called to fill the responsible places which are filled by us to-day.

There can be nothing gained by unfaithful public service anywhere, nor can men serving with fidelity expect acknowledgements for it much beyond their own conscience. But one satisfaction is always within their grasp—let that be ours. Let us satisfy ourselves that we have honestly and faithfully performed the trust we have accepted, and strove to perform. When we have done this, we shall find ourselves blest from portal to portal, by the just, (if not by the unjust,) and in the end repose in peace and honor.

The company then withdrew to the house of Mr. FITCH, the Warden, where they partook of a cold collation, which eventually resolved itself into a general carouse. Of course numberless toasts were proposed, speeches made and songs sung, but these pleasing exercises, like everything earthly, were at last brought to an end, and the heavy dews of night compelled a sweeping departure.

Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools—The Academy of Music Crammed with Beauty and Bouquets—A Very Interesting Time.

If a building can possibly hold more than twice the number of people it was constructed to hold, and was ever known before to be capable of holding, the Academy of Music was that building last night. To say that it was filled from parquette to dome, is to use a stereotyped figure of speech that conveys but a faint impression of the reality. It was fuller than full from parquette to dome; it was fuller than full in every foot of space where a seat could be obtained or a human foot could be placed. In fact, human feet were, in scores of instances, left dangling without any place of rest, as if they had been the most wicked feet on earth, their owners being lodged, in some unaccountable way, among the ornamental abutments of the boxes and dress circle.

The occasion of all this was worthy of the crowd which honored it, being the Annual Commencement of our Normal Schools. Their first appearance upon any stage was made last night by about 120 ladies, with a small sprinkling of gentlemen,—graduates of the Schools, (of which there are four in the City,) who have devoted their future to the instruction of Young America, native and adopted, in our Ward Schools. Let us hasten to give their names, as they sat in rows upon the stage, a galaxy of beauty, mostly arrayed in spotless white, and occupying much more space than would have sufficed two years ago, before the introduction of hoops and crinoline. The gentlemen diminished themselves, of course, and occupied the most incommodious standing-room:

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Ellen T. Ahern,	Elmira J. Danly,
Isabella Barr,	Amelia de Baun,
Mary Barker,	Emily J. Edwards,
Mary E. Burgyes,	Caroline A. Esterly,
Phebe E. Brooks,	Marietta Egbert,
F. A. Brueninghausen,	Emily J. Edison,
Sarah A. Ball,	Jennie A. Fleming,
Esther Birdsall,	Rosa Famarias,
Emma S. Berger,	Catharine M. Fitzgibbon,
Mary Blair,	Henrietta Forbes,
Albertine Cooley,	Kate A. Ferry,
Elizabeth Crocker,	Ella M. Flowery,
Sarah A. Cunningham,	Eleanor Firth,
Miriam Carpenter,	Martha Griffin,
Mary J. Currier,	Alice E. Gormly,
Susan Cloherty,	Sarah H. Haseltine,
Helena Connelly,	Mary H. Hammond,
Jane Carpenter,	Mary E. Hutchinson,
Annie R. Holman,	Mary J. McCoy,
Harriet N. Hutchings,	Mary B. McClure,
Frances A. Hayes,	Margaret Magilton,
Sarah C. Huble,	Mary Mullaly,
Charlotte Halstead,	Rosanna A. Mullan,
Amelia S. Haynes,	Anna E. Moss,
Susan Horton,	Fanny J. Maltbie,
Emma C. Heath,	Mary J. Moran,
Mary J. Hunter,	Frederica Moran,
Mary D. Johnson,	Sarah A. Montague,
Eliza R. Knapp,	Elizabeth A. Martin,
Catharine A. Lockman,	Caroline A. Moss,
Annie E. Lockwood,	Charlotte S. Meredith,
Elizabeth Loveredge,	Julia Norris,
Harriet N. Lugar,	Mary E. Nelson,
Julia A. Ludlam,	Mary J. Oelsner,
Sarah A. Lake,	Maria L. Young,
Jessie McGregor,	Helen Oakley,
Lucy Porter,	Rebecca Slater,
Emily T. Rice,	Mary Stewart,
Annie A. Rogers,	Margaret A. Scofield,
Josephine E. Robbins,	Frances E. Smith,
Cornelia Roach,	Mary A. Shannon,
Mary E. Robinson,	Elizabeth W. St. John,
Maria L. Raiman,	Julia St. John,
Elizabeth Riley,	Annie E. Thompson,
Lucy A. Roberts,	Mary C. Tate,
Annie A. Robertson,	Eleanor E. Taylor,
Elizabeth Steele,	Charlotte E. Tillman,
Mary Sherwood,	Ellen Winchell,
Elizabeth A. Scanlan,	Irene Winchell,
Emma Saunders,	Mary E. Woolley,
Emma P. Sanford,	Abby A. Wright,
Gertrude Simpson,	Rosina Whiteside,
Louisa D. Sartor,	Harriet A. Youngs.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Harriet N. Day,	Sarah Soper,
Charlotte A. Jones,	M. Louise Spring,
Margaret McGregor,	Esther Tift,
Angelina C. Perkins,	Mary Wilson,
Catharine W. White.	

MALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

John H. Knaebel,	George W. Streeter,
Henry C. Litchfield,	John A. Slevin,
Thomas Moore,	John White,
Joseph H. Wiley.	

The order of exercises was in this fashion: Overture by the Band, which was NOLL's, and was as effective as usual; reading of the Nineteenth Psalm by the Rev. Dr. HAGUE; anthem by the band and graduates. Then the first composition, "The Meeting of Spring and Winter," by Miss JULIA A. LUDLAM, was read by Mr. [illegible]. (The Chair, by-the-bye, was occupied by Mr. EAGER, Chairman of the Committee.) Why did not the young ladies read their own compositions? Hundreds of young gentlemen among the audience were heard to express their disapprobation of the reading by proxy. An oration called "The Corridor of Time," was well delivered, indeed, pealed forth so that it could be heard in the extremest cranny of the vast edifice, by its author, Mr. JOHN H. KNAEBEL. After some good music, came next two pretty poems, "The old oak tree," written by Miss JULIA NORRIS, and "Sunbeams" by Miss ANNIE E. THOMPSON, both effectively read by Mr. DAVID E. SCOTT. Music afterwards, and then Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who was happy, (as he always is,) in a speech which evidently was unprepared, but which told well upon the thousands of his auditors. He touched the right string when he turned to the becoming graduates, and called them the beautiful disciples of learning, whose mission it was to rear and educate the rising generation.

The feature of the evening was the presentation of the diplomas. Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE announced the names, and, as so summoned, each fair recipient stepped forward and received the precious document, tripping lightly and proudly away amid the cheers of her troop of friends. Where did all the bouquets come from? On how many acres of ground did they grow? They came on the stage, not singly, but in battalions. The Chairman's table, by the side of which each lady passed, was a Redan or Malakoff, and they fell like the missiles of the allies, faster, a great deal, than they could be counted. They struck the Chairman and Mr. HAZELTINE. They pelted Mr. PETER COOPER, and the members of the Board of Education. They pounced upon the musicians in the Orchestra. They struck the pencils from the reporters' hands. And the best of it was, that wherever they fell they left a small deluge of water, and a fine fragrance, as of crushed rose leaves, behind them. The audience, especially the little boys, set up a great scream of delight, whenever a bouquet fell on a sagacious pate, or knocked off a sedate pair of spectacles. And how the gallantry of the Board of Education was put to the proof! It was kept running all the time, chasing the bouquets from side to side of the stage, and bearing them to the favored ladies, whose arms could not contain the floral testimonials of respect and admiration. The Academy of Music has witnessed many a pleasant scene, but never one more pleasant than this.

It came to an end, however, like all good things, and then Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, delivered an address to the graduates, and was followed by the Rev. WM. HAGUE, in an address to the Schools. A parting song by the graduates, a valedictory by Mr. THOMAS MOORE, and a doxology concluded the proceedings. During the course of the evening, the Hon. Mr. VAN DYKE, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented certificates of particular excellence in their studies to the following young ladies, making at the same time a suitable address: Miss E. A. Martin, A. A. Rogers, Susan Elherty, Kate A. Ferry, Elizabeth Steel, Esther Tift and Miriam Carpenter.

Kansas Affairs—Mr. Parrott at Home.

The Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT was welcomed on his return from Congress by a public reception at Lawrence, Kansas. E. S. LOWMAN, Esq., addressed him on behalf of the people, and Mr. PARROTT spoke in reply. The *Herald of Freedom*, extra, of July 10, gives the speeches in full. Mr. PARROTT said: I see but little difference between the Democracy of Kansas and the Democracy of Congress; and the difference is in favor of the former. It seems to me that the Democracy in Congress have exhibited a stultification, an abnegation of principle, which would make a Border-Ruffian blush in their anxiety to pass Lecompton. [Cheers.] Contrasted with their conduct is that of the Republican Party, who, in my opinion, have exhibited an enlarged nationality, and a fervid patriotism beyond all praise. Between these parties the people cannot be indifferent or hesitate to choose. The Democratic Party, with an exhausted treasury, and bankrupt in reputation, is hardly respectable prey for the noble party which is shortly destined to succeed them in the control of the Government. When Lecompton was defeated, in order to mitigate the stings of discomfiture and to assuage the distress of their fall—to sweeten the bitter cup pressed to their lips, the English bill was fabricated.

The night of its passage was signalized by a revel at the White House, and with every demonstration of delight. It was proclaimed a Democratic victory—first, because Kansas was settled; and, secondly, because in one of those fits of delusion by which Providence drives bad men upon their fate, they fully believed that, under this puzzle, Lecompton would be passed. I knew the people of Kansas would be constant to the cause of freedom, and have no doubt of the result. I have not found one Free-State man in favor of the bill. Should I find such a one, I should believe that he was laboring under an aberration of mind, or, if his mind was sound, I should be afraid to meet him in the dark. In August, you will meet and overthrow that infamous swindle. That victory, important as it is to this immediate constituency, will have a wider effect and a national signification; it will be regarded, as it goes ringing through the land, as the first prophetic note of the great battle of 1860. When you have defeated this, you will have put down the last of the false expedients by which a corrupt Administration has sought to reduce the people to the dominion of Slavery. You will then go forward cheerfully and freely; pursuing the fruitful arts of peace and ordinary avocations of civilization.

Before I respectfully retire, permit me to mention briefly two things as pertinent to this subject.

First, be careful lest the popular will shall be defrauded. You know the unscrupulous character of your adversary. Two codes of laws and one constitution have been created by fraud; in short the whole government was maintained for some years by stuffing the ballot-boxes.

Remit no effort, relax no vigilance to the end that a fair vote may be returned.

The second observation is this: Nothing is to be so much suspected as security. It is always dangerous and delusive. See to it that our friends are aroused to a sense of the importance of this matter, and let every man take part in the glory of the day.

In the evening a complimentary supper was given at the Munroe House, at which Governor ROBINSON, G. W. DEITZLER and many others were present.

Important Land Suit—Military Tract in Illinois.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The United States Circuit Court in this city is now occupied with a peculiar and very numerous class of land cases, involving a great amount of property in that part of this State known as the "Military Tract." Its history is briefly as follows:

A tract of land lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, very much resembling a bent wedge in shape, and including about fourteen counties, now among the richest and most populous in the State, among which are Adams, Hancock, Henderson, Peoria, McDonough, &c., was granted by two acts of Congress to the soldiers of the United States. The first of these acts, which passed in 1812, granted 160 acres to each soldier, and a subsequent grant extended the *quantum* to a half-section. The land thus appropriated was divided by lot among the soldiers, and the patents issued to them accordingly. Millions of acres of the finest and most fertile land in Illinois were disposed of in this way. The soldiers did nothing with the land, most of them selling their titles for a trifle to speculators residing in the Eastern States, while the land remained unoccupied year after year. After the organization of the State Government, in 1818, the State began to sell these lands for taxes, and for a considerable period, the principal part of the revenue of the State was derived from this source. The greater portion of these lands thus went into the possession of parties who held them under these tax titles. The grantees of the soldiers, who were the original patentees, brought suits of ejectment for their lands. Of course, a vast amount of tedious and expensive litigation was the result. A strong but unsuccessful effort was made to sustain the tax titles, and now the principal reliance of the defendants is, not so much upon the tax titles, as upon certain limitation laws of this State. A considerable number of these cases were tried last week, and a much larger number are still waiting for trial.

As the plaintiffs in all these suits are non-residents of the State of Illinois, the whole of this local and peculiar litigation falls within the jurisdiction of Judge DRUMMOND's Court; and it has had the remarkable effect of making the U. S. Circuit in Chicago a species of land Court for the northern counties of the Military Tract.

Another Swindle—A Government Contractor Absconded.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

On the 15th of May last a contract was signed with the War Department to furnish for the Utah army 50,000 bushels of corn, (grain of 1856,) at eighty cents per bushel, to be delivered in two installments, viz.: the first 25,000 bushels on the 10th of June last, at Nebraska City, and the other 25,000 bushels on the 18th of June last, at the same place; it was also stipulated that the grain must be there a few days prior to the appointed day of delivery, for the purpose of inspection. An officer who was commissioned to that duty was at the proper time in Nebraska City, but there was no grain, and when the day of the first delivery passed, with no indications of any grain being delivered, he reported the fact to the Quartermaster-General. The latter instituted inquiries of Ex-Governor PORTER, who was the security for the contractor. An answer was returned that they did not know where the contractor was, and the Ex-Governor came to this city, expressing great surprise, and asserting that he had not seen the contractor since the day when the contract was signed, (the 15th of May.) In the meantime, the 18th of June approached, on which day the whole 50,000 bushels ought to have been delivered, but instead of which the War Department received information that there was no grain. The Department then dispatched at once an officer to look after the contractor. After several weeks' absence, during which he visited many places in Pennsylvania, and proceeded as far as to Nebraska City, he returned recently to Washington, and reported to the War Department that he was unable to ascertain anything of the contractor. As a matter of course, the Department dispatched an agent to buy grain at any cost, and to hold the bondsman responsible. The Ex-Governor was again in this city, and remained nearly a week, and I was told by some of his friends that the Ex-Governor feels quite comfortable, being convinced that the Government will not hold him responsible. This, however, remains to be seen.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Ship Toronto.

[illegible], Friday, April 9, [illegible]

To the Editor of the [illegible]:

Inclosed you will find a correct report of the examination, by the United States Consul for this Port, of eight of the crew of [illegible] charged with mutiny and revolt. As false and exaggerated reports may be published relative to the affair, I forward the report to you in order that [illegible] proper to notice the affair, your [illegible] be correct. The mutineers are still confined on board, awaiting an opportunity to be sent home for trial. Yours, very truly,

WM. LAWRENCE [illegible],
First Officer ship Toronto of New-York.

The following is the article referred to:

"TOWN TALK.—The United States Consul held an inquiry, yesterday, on board the *Toronto*, respecting a charge of mutiny on the high seas, preferred by the Captain against eight of the crew. The examination lasted from about 11 till 5½ o'clock. The first mutinous conduct was exhibited on the 16th December, in the Mersey, when the crew sought to release one of their number, named BAKER, who had been placed in irons on the poop, for being drunk in the steerage among the passengers, and using violent and obscene language. On the 24th December, a call was made in consequence of the way it was reefed. The chief officer ordered that the men composing the watch should be kept on the poop till the offending party was discovered. DARLEY and another seaman rushed off the poop, and called to the others to follow him. The watch attempted to do so, and at the same time commenced a pre-arranged attack on the chief mate and third mate, striking them with belaying-pins. The chief mate, who had [illegible] affair in the Mersey [illegible] three shots. Two men were wounded, DARLEY and [illegible] of the prisoners, and [illegible] since died. All the passengers agreed in stating that if the chief mate had not acted as he did, their lives and the safety of the ship would have been in great danger. By the evidence of one witness, it appeared that the [illegible] were only deterred from taking the ship by fear of the passengers. On the conclusion of the examination, Mr. [illegible] remanded the prisoners to be finally tried in the United States, if an opportunity offered of sending them. From a statement made by the Captain at the close of the proceedings, it would appear that but for the firm and resolute conduct of the Captain and officers, the disgraceful proceedings that have rendered the *Stebonheath* notorious would have been carried out on board the *Toronto*. It will be seen by our report of the inquiry, that one of the prisoners, SMITH, had, during the passage, boasted that he had caused one man to be hanged. By this we understand he meant that it was on his evidence Captain ROGERS was convicted, who was executed in Liverpool, at the close of last year."

Collisions on the Lakes—New Light-houses.

From the Detroit Advertiser, July 20.

The building of two light-houses was commenced last week on St. Clair Flats, at the Detroit end of the channel, and are to be placed so that a vessel can find her way through the channel equally as well in the night as in the day time. The foundations are stone, the structures wood—the lights to be placed forty-five feet above the surface of the water.

The Cleveland *Review* says that the boiler of the lost steamer *City of Superior* is to be raised. The schooner *Rochester*, just arrived at Copper Harbor, is in commission for that purpose.

The tug *John Owen* and the schooner *Seneca Chief*, the latter bound down, came in collision near Malden on Saturday night. The *Owen* had her wheels and wheel-house badly damaged, and some damage done to other portions of her machinery. The vessel lost her jibboom and some of her head gear.

On Sunday evening, about 11 o'clock, the tug *Experiment* was struck by an unknown propeller, near Mammy Judy Island. The propeller struck the *Experiment* on the starboard side, carrying away her wheel-house, demolishing her wheel, [illegible] her guards, and injuring her machinery considerably. The propeller, after getting clear of the *Experiment*, passed on and collided with the schooner [illegible] which the tug had in tow, carrying away the schooner's bowsprit, jib-boom and head-gear. The schooner's jib-boom was driven into the propeller's [illegible] quarter, tearing away a portion of her rails, and doing considerable injury. The extent of the damage to the propeller, however, is not known. The damage to the *Experiment* is $1,500 or $2,000.

WELLAND CANAL.—List of vessels passing in and out of the Lock of the Welland Canal at Port Colborne, C. W., furnished by the Lock Tender to H. P. DOBBINS, Secretary of the Board of Lake Underwriters:

Bound West—July 15—Schooners [illegible], [illegible] Queen. On the 16th, propellers La Crosse, [illegible] State.

Bound East—July 14—Propeller Ogdensburg; schr. Garden City. On the 16th, propellers Hercules, George.

VESSELS PASSED THIS PORT.—The following vessels passed this port Saturday:

Bound Down—Propellers Globe, Northern Light, Iowa; barks Ida, B. S. Sheppard; brig Mariner; schooners Bridget, L. L. Noble, Lone Star, Norway, Lucy Robb, W. H. De Witt, M. L. Collins, H. Rand, Marquette, Iris, and some thirty other vessels, the names of which were not ascertained.

Bound Up—Propellers Cuyahoga, Oriental; brigs Empire State, Manchester; schooners Chalenge, Yankee Blade, Geo. Steel, S. J. Holley, Northern Bell, H. N. Farnham, Augustus Handy, St. Andrews.

FROM CHICAGO TO ENGLAND DIRECT.—We noticed, two months since, the sailing of two vessels from Chicago direct for England. Their arrival out is noticed in the following manner by an English paper:

"Our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are still sending us something new in the shape of notions or something else.

The latest thing we observe is the arrival of two vessels of nearly 400 tons each, from Cleveland, Ohio, almost the very centre of North America. One is called the *Black Hawk*, the other the *Chieftain*; they came over 1,000 miles down the Lakes and the St. Lawrence before reaching Quebec; they left at the same time, and arrived here at the same hour.

There are several vessels of the same class on their way here at present, built, owned and laden by the citizens of Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, &c.

They are laden with the rich produce of Ohio, staves, of the finest quality, for all purposes, beautiful black walnut and other ornamental furniture woods, wheat, flour, peas and Indian corn. They came the whole distance of about 4,500 miles in 52 days, and are about the very best class of vessels that could be built for this trade. They insure at very moderate rates, and only draw about nine feet water when fully laden.

One of these ships is entered out for Detroit, the other for Cleveland; others will enter for other ports on the route, and will deliver cargo at or in the Canadas and all the lakes and ports of importance on the way.

They are consigned to A. TAYLOR & Co., who will receive freight on moderate terms, and give every information respecting them.

We wish them every success in their new undertaking."

The Miramichi *Gleaner* has the following in regard to the American fishing fleet now upon that coast:

"There is a large fleet of American fishermen on our coast the present season; one gentleman informed us that he saw on Sunday last one hundred and fifty sail at anchor, within sight of Fox Island. A large number of the crews landed during the day on the Island for recreation. In the afternoon all the vessels were under way, proceeding to the fishing grounds. It appears by the American papers that a fleet of upwards of six hundred vessels have proceeded from the State of Massachusetts alone, to the Gulf-shore, to prosecute the fisheries. The tonnage of this fleet is stated to be sixty thousand, manned by about [illegible] men, and the estimated value, with outfit, is rated at $[illegible]700,000. Will our readers, on perusing this, stop a minute, and ask themselves—how is it that our neighbors can sail some hundreds of miles to the fishing grounds, and as many back again with their cargoes, and make money, while our own people, living on the Gulf are afraid to embark in the fisheries, because they will not pay, and expend nearly all their energies in another trade, which has been tried for years, and proved beyond dispute, that it is a losing one, and has not paid a tithe for the amount of capital and labor that has been expended on it.

The question is an important one, and deserves the serious consideration of our people. The time is fast approaching when other branches of business must be sought for to employ our population than the precarious ones we are now mainly depending on, and what offers a safer return than the fisheries, if prosecuted with perseverance and skill."

SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.—A Labrador correspondent of the *Courier*, under date of July 17, announces the arrival, on the 16th, of DANIEL JOY and S. M. H. [illegible], the former pilot and the latter seaman of the schooner *Ann [illegible]* (which vessel was lost on the coast of Labrador on the 23th ult.,) in an open boat of 16 feet keel. They made the passage in 19 days, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, through a dense fog and drenching rains, accompanied with strong gales of wind, stopping but twice on the passage. When they arrived here they were nearly dead, having been drenched with rain on the whole passage, and having but very little food to eat. This is considered rather a remarkable case of seamanship, and one which demanded great courage and skill. The parties are in good general health, notwithstanding the severe exposure.

The steam-cutter *Harriet Lane* was to leave Baltimore on Wednesday for New-York, and she is now due at this port.

Naval Intelligence.

THE FULTON AT NORFOLK.—The United States steamer *Fulton* arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, having left Pensacola on the morning of the 10th, and was off Havana on the evening of the 12th, with the light in sight.

The *Fulton* is attached to the home squadron, and for more than nine months has been actively cruising in the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and upon the coast of Central America. Since she left Washington on the 14th of October last, she has been under steam 157 days, and has run 15,000 miles.

Although having been in an unhealthy climate, with officers and crew comprising 160 souls on board, yet there has not been a death since the *Fulton* was put in commission.

At the latest accounts from Key West, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was hourly expected. The ship *Silas Holmes*, GRIFFITH, from New-Orleans and the Bar, 17 days, arrived yesterday. July 11, at 7½ A. M., near Sand Key, was spoken by a Key West pilot, who stated that on the day previous the U. S. ship *Saratoga* had gone into port, where most of the Gulf fleet were then lying.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—LUKE SMITH, a seaman on board of the bark *Ocean Favorite*, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Turk's Island, accidentally fell off the maintop-gallant-yard to the deck, and was seriously injured. He was taken ashore, and sent to the City Hospital.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Central Moriches, L. I.—[illegible]—The Wreck of the Steamer Franklin—[illegible], &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible] House, Central Moriches, L. I., Tuesday, July 20.

Every hard-working week-day horse has a natural longing for ease and his oats—for fresh pasturage in which he may fling out his heels, right, left, and every side, without fear or hindrance,—neigh, whinny, prick his ears, whisk his tail without entanglement in traces, and do all and divers such other acts and evolutions with his own proper body as unto him may seem desirable or healthful.

With much the same desires your correspondent ran out here a fortnight since, and only regrets, remembering how limited his stay must be—that he should have found the place so pleasant. It will be difficult to give up the delicious rusticity and excitement here—the trout fishing, snipe, quail and duck shooting, horse-back rides and boating excursions along shore,—for a return to harness and the whip of pressing engagements in your hot savory City. But "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," as the good book tells us; and the proverb adds we should never run half way to meet a coming trouble.

The above addresses may puzzle you, as the place is less known than it deserves. Indeed, when a friend first advised me to spend my few idle weeks at Moriches, I thought he meant [illegible], the [illegible], as the names are sounded much alike, and was surprised when he explained that the place he referred to was on the Atlantic coast, and only some 60 or 70 miles distant by the Long Island Railroad.

That Railroad, as you know, is not flourishing, financially, and its Brooklyn terminus gives but a sorry invitation—though the agent of the line attends to the comfort of all travelers as well as the means at his disposal will permit. The road itself (for cheapness, probably,) is constructed over the poorest land in the island; and giving but an occasional glimpse of cultured fields, hurries on through swampy stretches of scrub oak and abortive evergreens, passing, every now and again, in front of some seven-months' village, made up of a sticky platform—a tavern far advanced in the leprosy of blistered paint, half a dozen weather-worn barns, and the inevitable back-ground of scrub oak and abortive evergreens.

Arrived at the Yaphank station, the traveler for Moriches finds carriages in waiting and straightway plunges into woods and evergreens, emerging after a seven miles' drive on the very quietest and one of the prettiest samples of primitive pastoral scenery within the writer's knowledge. On the road, however, we pass several fine fish ponds, well stocked with tame wild geese—if you allow that contradiction in terms; and also have a view of the stately club-house built by the Suffolk Society—a social body of 28 or 30 New-Yorkers, who assemble here each Fall for fishing, shooting and sporting purposes, and are presided over, I believe, by Mr. August Belmont, whose name may be accepted a guarantee that the finances are in no immediate danger.

Moriches proper is a trinity in unity, consisting of some [illegible] hundred houses, stretching with intervals along some three miles of curving and varied road, each interval filled up with a fish-pond, and the parts jealously separated by the natives into Moriches West, Central and East.

Houses, people and ideas here are all deliciously primitive. On strict inquiry I could find but one foreigner residing permanently within a ten miles circuit. "He is an Irishman," said my informant, adding quickly, as if to diminish my presupposed horror,—"but he is a Protestant, and exceedingly respectable." Many of the houses—all wooden—seem of quite decent antiquity; and each, to increase the cheerfulness of its inhabitants, has its own private graveyard, with head-stones and green hillocks plenty, in front of the parlor windows.

The names of the inhabitants are for the most part Dutch, with a slight sprinkling of English;—the horticulture, too, what little there is, is almost exclusively confined to the yellow tiger lilies and marigolds and hollyhocks, some few varieties of the double poppy, and sunflowers of great height and luxuriance at every cottage door.

In the whole three villages or towns I failed to discover any signs of poverty, or to find a white man reduced to work for the wages of an employer. All are farmers or fishermen, mechanics or storekeepers, doing business for themselves. Occasionally some negroes in the neighborhood condescend to do a day's white-washing or wood-splitting for hire; but even they possess little patches of ground, which they lazily cultivate, and as the bay is well stocked with eels, porgies and clams, it may fairly be presumed that the darkies can supply their own special luxuries more easily.

The bay, which lies about a mile from our house, is very quiet, and well stocked with weak fish, blue fish, diver ducks and an abundance of yellow-legged snipe. It is shallow, however, the water brackish, and greatly incumbered with eel-grass, except in the centre of the channel. We cannot bathe in it, therefore, and have to take a boat to the beach, which lies out about a mile and a half from the shore. The bathing here is noble—the Atlantic coming in with long, blue, steady swells, on a beach as white, regular and glistening as the sands of the Pacific. The wreck of the steamer *Franklin* lies about a mile from the bathing beach, and I visited it a week since, on the fourth anniversary of the wreck. A heavy fog was on the water, and the day was exactly such as that on which she came ashore. Approaching her, I was startled by a misty apparition which crowned the highest sand-hill lying behind the ruined hull; twice I rubbed my eyes, and twice *they opened again on a sad, white figure of the* great Doctor, his left arm curving around the old three-cornered hat, and his lifted right pointing wistfully—with tempered accusation, as it seemed to me—to the wreck and the impassive seas beyond it.

"The old figure-head of the vessel," suggested my attentive guide; "and it's not long since a man from New-York came down and chopped the nose off for a relic." Behind the figure, and almost buried in sand and wild peas, is a shanty formed from the old cabin of the *Franklin*, in which two wreckers (who purchased the remains of a vessel costing originally $200,000 for $1,500) subsist and carry on their business. This steamer must have been strongly built, as many wrecks have come ashore since her time, but no vestige can be found of their remains. On a barn in the neighborhood three stern-boards are nailed, bearing the names *Eclipse*, *Alto*, and a third, which I forget. "Those vessels wrecked just opposite, Sir," said my guide; and, bidding him drive slower, I hummed a sea song with no particular cheerfulness.

Beside the fish-ponds of the Suffolk Society, there is an excellent pond between Central and East Moriches, either owned or leased by Ex-Judge [illegible], who is liberal, I understand, in giving invitations to his friends to use it. Two other fine ponds, stocked full of perch and trout, lie at Seatuck, about four miles away, and are owned by an eminent and widely-respected lawyer of your City, who has kindly given me their use, with facilities of boats, &c.

The house I live in is not large; not capable of holding more than 25 or 30 guests with comfort. The proprietor's brother-in-law, however, owns a good house in the neighborhood, of somewhat larger capacity; and every cottage along shore expresses its willingness to receive from six to a dozen guests. My host deserves a notice, if only for the multiplicity of his trades, and the activity which he evinces in keeping his multitudinous irons hot.

Besides landlord of the hotel, he is blacksmith, locksmith, carriage and wagon-mender; watch, clock and chronometer repairer; regulator, tuner and fixer generally of all musical instruments in the vicinity, his own piano included; dilapidated parasols and umbrellas are his peculiar care; guns, pistols and revolvers are sold, lent, cleaned and mended in his stithy; fishing-tackle of all kinds, spears, rods and reels, he will either make or repair fo[r] [illegible]; sick agriculturists [illegible] find their hospital in his yard, and [illegible] is [illegible] to unravel all their [illegible] complexities and disorders; add [illegible] that he is wreck-master for 30 miles along the coast, temperance lecturer and example for the neighborhood, deeply engaged in all village, county and national politics, and general adviser to all the puzzled or afflicted ones who come to him, and you will have (I believe) a pretty fair specimen of an industrious and much-laboring man.

My paper is exhausted and so adieu! C.

A Taste of the Springs—Lebanon, Richfield and Saratoga—Guillotining on the Railroad—Changes at Saratoga—Prevailing Style of Costume.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Hotel, Saratoga, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

I first visited Lebanon Springs, and found the place a delightful resort for Summer, and the best place in the country for persons troubled with lung or bronchial diseases, but not beneficial for cutaneous complaints; yet, I profited by the visit in the purchase of—what many of our best physicians consider—the only reliable concentrated syrup of sarsaparilla, prepared by the Shakers, who have several flourishing societies in the vicinity of the Springs. Of course, this opinion of the physicians is anything, but complimentary to the philanthropic members of other denominations of Christians, who, so generously prepare specifics for all the diseases that flesh is heir to. The next place visited by me was Richfield Springs, 14 miles south of Herkimer, where persons leave the rail for the stage. The Richfield Springs are about as strongly impregnated with sulphur as are any in the State; and by drinking and bathing in the water for a week, I found myself perfectly cured. For the benefit of invalids, this place should be better known. The American Hotel, kept at this place, is one of the best in the State. The rooms are capacious, and the table and beds are unexceptionable, while the price of board is moderate. In addition to the health-giving properties of the Springs, the place and its vicinity present rare attractions for fishing, shooting and driving, with scenery unsurpassed for simple beauty. This is the place for all to resort who are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, or over-living-ism. On Monday last, I left for Saratoga, and while on my way saw the frightful catastrophe which resulted in the loss of a man's life by being ran over by a car, at Amsterdam. The man was the mail-carrier from and to the cars and the post-office of that place, and for five years past had taken great pains in teaching a favorite dog to fetch and carry articles. As the car, in which I was, approached the place, I saw the man with a large mail-bag, and a dog by him with a small one held by his mouth. The man threw the large bag on our car, and, one end of it hanging over the car, the dog dropped the small bag and seized the large one and dragged it from the car, when the man jumped before a train that was passing us westward at the same time, and tried to take the bag from the dog, when some of the bystanders drove the man back; but he tore himself away from them and rushed at the dog, when the wheel of the car caught him and severed his head from his body, rolling the body over and over, and making the mutilated corpse too revolting for the sight, in an instant. Without further cause for shocking the nerves, I arrived here within eight hours from the time I left Richfield Springs.

Independent of what may be stated for occult motives by a portion of the Press against this place, it is the greatest watering-place in this hemisphere, and only equalled in the world by Baden-Baden, in Austria. The spas of Saratoga are the most efficacious in the world for their numerous curative properties by drinking the waters, while the warm springs of Baden-Baden are the best in the world for their power of overcoming disease by bathing in them.

I have not visited this modern Siloam for the past twelve years, until the present time, and, oh, how changed and improved! Twelve years ago the prevailing color seen was white. Then there was very little foliage seen to relieve the eyes from the white buildings; but now, the rich green foliage overshadows all else, most generous to the sight. The maples and elms that were but twigs then, are now stately trees. You can realize the change, in part, by retrospectively glancing at our Washington Park of 1850 and contrasting it with the Park now. The United States Hotel has been greatly enlarged and extended, so that it has become—with its cottages for guests included—the largest hotel in America, and decidedly the most comfortable of any watering-place establishment. The only drawback to be seen is in the man who supplies the guests with horses, carriages, &c., and in the Parisian practice of admitting peddlers of different trades to the rooms of the guests in the house. These should be abated. The new head waiter gives unexceptionable satisfaction, and the guests are not bored, as they were wont to be, by the European practice of begging servants. Now, all is harmony and cheerfulness. Monk's celebrated brass band discourses charming music in the morning at the Congress Spring, after dinner on the grounds comprising the great hollow-square or arboricultural garden of the United States, and in the evening in the ball-room of the hotel. Every morning the rural promenades and *parterres* are ornamentally enlivened by beautiful morning dresses, and we are not a little interested in the competition for preference between the *mousquetaire* flat of straw and the Clarence hat of straw, with the edge of its brim ornamented with dangling straw-drops. The competition is great,—and as the contest now stands, the former has the preference for comfort, and the latter for unique peculiarity. At dinner, many of the ladies appear in full ball *toilette*. This taste is, at least, questionable; but we have nothing to say against the dresses seen in the parlors, on the piazzas in the evening, and in the ball-room; and it is a false piece of slander to state that the ladies at Saratoga over-dress. There is no ostentatious display here in dress. Both the morning *négligés* and the full *toilettes* are fresh, chaste, pretty, but not expensive. The only expense of note to be seen is in *the diamonds and other imperishable parure*; and this is not a very costly expenditure, when you take into consideration that a diamond worth a hundred dollars costs to wear only seven dollars a year, for diamonds will always bring their real value in money. As to the costume of the gentlemen here, it is really of that English jackety and rogue-like *genre* which is beneath criticism. The ladies ought to strike against men entering the ball-room and dancing in regular groom's toggery. This is the strongest mark of English snobbishness that we have seen in Saratoga. There are about 3,000 guests in the place, and the temperature since the 17th ult. to the present has ranged from 64° to 84°.

G. C. S.

Female Oysters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judging from the stand which you have been pleased to take in relation to the swill-milk abomination, I trust you will give place to the following little piece of information, which may, perhaps, be of importance to some of this community, especially the oyster-eating portion of it, as at this season of the year we frequently hear of persons being made violently sick and even killed by eating oysters. At a late meeting of one of the sections of the Academy of Medicine the remark was made, in reference to this fact, that it was the female oyster only that was poisonous, and that the males could be eaten with perfect impunity. The reason assigned was that this was the season at which the female deposited the eggs from which the succeeding generation of oysters was to spring, and that this was the provision of nature to protect this family of bivalves from destruction—at least from the rapacity of man. The people cannot distinguish between oysters that are poisonous and such as are harmless; but those who take and also those who vend them can, I am informed, at a glance discriminate between the male and the female; but, unwilling to forego the profit, take, retain and dispose of both, instead of committing the latter, as they ought, to her native element. The lobster and the clam not unfrequently make those sick who eat them, probably from the same cause.

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The Canadian Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace in Canada is to be finished by September. The grounds in Toronto were given by the Government, and the city of Toronto has voted $[illegible] towards its cost. Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it.

British Emigration.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR 1857—THE SUM OF EMIGRATION TO THE PRESENT DATE—THE RETURN-TIDE—MOVEMENT FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

It appears from tables appended to the annual report of the Emigration Commissioners, in London, issued on the day the mail was made up, that in the 42 years, from 1815 to 1857 inclusive, there emigrated from the British Islands 4,683,194 persons, of whom 2,830,667 went to the United States, and 1,170,242 to British North America. The number who emigrated from the United Kingdom, last year, was 212,875, of whom 126,905 came to the United States. Of these 120,541 emigrated from England; 3,202 from Scotland, and 3,162 from Ireland. The report states that the emigration to America has again been extraordinarily healthy. By returns received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Boston and Philadelphia, it appears that of 16,467 emigrants who proceeded to the former port, during the first nine months of 1857, only 22, or 0.13 per cent., died on the voyage; while among 4,939 emigrants who sailed for Philadelphia, during the same period, the deaths were only 8, or 0.16 per cent. No returns had been received from the British Consul in New-York, but the Commissioners received an account from ship-owners at Liverpool, which shows a mortality of only 100 on 56,601 emigrants conveyed in ships from which returns were received, which is equal to 0.17 per cent. Though the same authority does not attach to this as to official reports, the coincidence of the returns received from Boston and Philadelphia, and the accuracy of the similar returns of former years, lead the Commissioners to attach full credit to it.

The number of steerage passengers who returned to the United Kingdom in 1857 was 18,839, equal to 8.84 per cent. of the emigration. Of these 16,721 came from America.

There is always a certain reflux of immigrants into the United Kingdom from Australia and America; from the former, composed principally of those who have made money, and come home to spend it, or to take out their friends; from the latter, in a great measure, of those who are unable to find profitable employment. It follows that any circumstances which affect injuriously the position of the working classes in the United States will quicken the stream of return immigrants to Great Britain. The course of immigration into Liverpool during 1857, shows the commercial crisis in the United States, during last Autumn, to have had a very sensible effect in this respect. Thus the number of immigrants who arrived from the United States in the

First quarter was	1,156
Second quarter was	3,103
Third quarter was	4,288
Fourth quarter was	6,871

The number of women comprised in the immigration is, as might be expected, very small. In the immigration into Liverpool of 15,448 adults, only 4,225, or 27.34 per cent., were women, while in the immigration from Australia into Plymouth they amounted to only 40 out of 272, or 14.70 per cent.

In the course of last year a series of letters, written by Dr. Custis, who had made several voyages as surgeon in emigrant ships to America, appeared in a provincial paper, alleging that on board such vessels outrages of the most flagrant kind were committed, especially on unprotected women, and that the provisions of the Passengers' Act were universally disregarded. The ships alluded to were principally American ships; and it was alleged that, partly from the difficulty of taking legal proceedings at a foreign port, and partly from the unwillingness of those who had been outraged to reveal the fact, the persons guilty of these offences were almost certain of impunity. The Commissioners state that in the only case in which they were able to investigate Dr. Custis' statements—the case of a ship which proceeded to Quebec in September, 1855—it did not appear that they were borne out by the facts; and they observe that it seems incredible that, if the scenes of profligacy, violence, and indecency, described by Dr. Custis, had actually taken place—still more, if, as is alleged, they are of common occurrence—no appeal or complaint should be made by the emigrants on their arrival, either to the local magistracy or to the British Consul; nor should anything have been heard of it in England, except through Dr. Custis' letters. The subject is of the more importance, inasmuch as of 247 ships which sailed from Liverpool last year for North America, carrying 100,121 emigrants, 200, carrying 85,837 emigrants, were American, and only 47, carrying 14,284 emigrants, were British. Even in the passenger trade to Australia American ship-owners are introducing their ships, 24 out of 118 ships which sailed from Liverpool for Australia last year having been American ships.

Since the appearance of the statements referred to, the attention of the emigration agent at Quebec has been again called to the subject, and he has been directed to be especially particular in his inquiries as to the points referred to by Dr. Custis. The Commissioners observe that the information which they may obtain from him will afford in some degree a measure of the credit to be attached to the similar statements as regards vessels proceeding to the United States.

The Passengers' Act has now been two years and a half in operation, and appears to effect all that an act of this kind can effect. It insures a proper inspection of the ship, of her provisions, water, and fittings, and of the passengers themselves before they sail; and, in the case of ships proceeding to British Colonies, it affords the means of punishing any misconduct of the officers or crew on the voyage. The Commissioners observe, however, that, not only on the voyage, but before sailing, the act is constantly set at nought by foreign ships. For instance, one of the most important provisions of the act is, that every passenger ship shall be provided with an efficient crew to the satisfaction of the Emigration officer; but it is said that, in the case of American ships sailing from Liverpool, it is a common practice to hire a crew to pass the Emigration officer, and to reland a portion as soon as the inspection is over. A case of this kind was referred to in the report of last year, in which the Commissioners were able to inflict a penalty of £250 on the offender. The same thing having been subsequently done in an American ship proceeding to Victoria, they were able to give the colonial authorities timely notice, and the master was accordingly proceeded against and fined £50 on his arrival in the colony. But in the generality of cases *the masters escape with impunity; and the* Commissioners confess themselves unable to suggest any alteration of the law which would meet the case. For as the emigration officer's inspection must be made before the ship gets under weigh, and as in a river like the Mersey it can never be difficult to land persons after that, nothing short of a second examination of the vessel after she is clear of the river would show whether she retained the crew with which she passed the emigration officer or not. But such an examination could not be made except by a vessel-of-war stationed outside, and would raise questions with the country to which the ships belonged which it would not be desirable to encounter.

A question of some importance arose last year relative to the application of the Passengers' Act to foreign vessels, which, sailing from foreign ports with passengers on board, called in the course of their voyage at an English port to take additional passengers or cargo. The vessels which gave rise to the question were the line of steam-vessels established between Antwerp and the Brazils, between Antwerp and New-York, and between Bremen and New-York, which called at Southampton. The instructions issued to the emigration officer were, in substance, that when a foreign vessel called *in transitu* at an English port, and there took cargo or cabin passengers only, he should not attempt to enforce the Passengers' Act against her; but that when such a vessel took steerage passengers, provided that with those already on board they made up a number sufficient to constitute her a "Passengers' Ship," the Act should be enforced. The case having been subsequently referred to the law officers of the Crown, they confirmed the view which the Commissioners had taken.

Having at the commencement of their Report adverted to the effect produced on the emigration during the latter half of 1857 by the active recruiting then in progress, the Commissioners conclude by stating the course of emigration during the present year. It appears by the returns that the emigration from ports at which there are emigration officers amounted during the first three months of this year to only 19,146, of whom there proceeded to—

The United States	8,208
British North America	24
Australia	9,867
Other places	1,047
Total	19,146

This is the smallest emigration during the same period in any year since 1846, and is less than one-third of the emigration of 1852 and 1853, although the circumstances of the country during last Autumn and Winter would under ordinary circumstances have stimulated emigration. The decrease is attributed principally to the present demand for recruits.

German Emigration in 1857.

The total number of emigrants from Germany to all parts of the world in the year 1857, appears by the official returns to have been nearly 119,000, a number which greatly exceeded that of the two previous years, though it falls short of the number who emigrated in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

The German emigrants in the year 1857 sailed from the following ports, viz:

	Number.
Bremen	49,449
Hamburg	31,556
Antwerp	13,160
Havre de Grace (taken at five-sixths of the whole number dispatched from that port, viz., 29,793)	24,825
Total	118,990

In the course of the last ten years the annual immigration from Germany appears to have been as follows:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1848	81,895	1853	162,568
1849	89,102	1854	203,537
1850	82,404	1855	84,761
1851	112,547	1856	98,983
1852	162,301	1857	118,990
Total			1,197,088
Average per annum			119,708

The discharge of soldiers from the military service of the German Governments since the termination of the Russian war has probably had some tendency to increase the emigration; but the social uneasiness and popular discontent prevailing in particular districts are the causes which principally operate. The strict regulations of the United States Government, requiring proof of the emigrant's means to proceed up the country, are said to have rather checked the influx. However, according to the Prussian consular reports, the entire number of immigrants from all countries who landed at New-York amounted in 1855 to 136,233, in 1856 to 141,915, and in 1857 to 183,773.

The emigrants dispatched from Hamburg and Bremen are said generally to arrive in better condition than those coming from other ports. The Government of Hamburg especially deserves praise for its emigration office, established in that city, in order to furnish emigrants with proper information, and to protect them against the many impositions practised by interested agents on both sides of the water. According to the report of the Hamburg Emigration Department for 1857, lately published, the number of persons forwarded directly from Hamburg, was 28,568, (of whom 4,321 in steamers, and 24,247 in sailing ships,) and of those forwarded indirectly by Hull and Liverpool, 2,672, making the total of 31,566. The emigrant ships employed were 127 in number, of which 104 were German, 12 American, 5 English, 3 Danish, 2 Dutch, and one a Swedish ship. The ports of destination respectively were:

	Persons.
New-York	23,067
New-Orleans	533
Quebec	4,208
Ports in Central and South America	2,385
Ports in Australia and the East	1,333
Total	31,566

The emigrants dispatched from Hamburg were chiefly natives of Northern and Central Germany. The Prussians are stated at 12,723 in number, the Mecklenburgers at 8,215, the Danes and Holsteiners at 2,037, the Saxons at 952, the Austrians at 868, the Bavarians at 499, the Swiss at 367, &c. The inhabitants of the southern and western States reach the ports of Antwerp and Havre with more facility than the German ports.

The share of Hamburg in the emigration business, though still less than that of Bremen, appears to have much increased within the last twelve years. In 1846 the number of emigrant ships dispatched was 41, and of passengers direct 4,857. In 1851 the emigrant ships were 131, and the passengers direct 12,279; and in 1857 the emigrant ships were 127, and the passengers direct 28,894, as above stated. The average length of the passages effected by the sailing emigrant ships between Hamburg and New-York in the year 1857 was 39½ days, and that of the steamers 14 days and 20 hours. The average voyage of the sailing ships to Quebec was 42 13-14 days; to New-Orleans, 51½ days; to Brazil, 66 days, and to Australia, 109 days.

Liberia and the French Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has Liberia sanctioned the Slave-trade? Has President Benson connived at it, even by indirection? Are the emigrants that we send, at so much expense, to become free citizens in Liberia, inveigled away to French Guiana or to Cuba? These questions are pressed upon the American people, and I regret to see that, to some extent, on very imperfect data, the charges implied by them are assumed to be true.

But who are the parties, and what are the facts? A French vessel, the *Regina Cœli*, is found at sea by an English steamer, in possession of about *two hundred natives*, who had murdered eleven of the crew. Ex-President Roberts, who had gone up in the English steamer to retake the French vessel, was welcomed by these poor natives as a *deliverer*. He found them on board under such circumstances, as convinced him that they had nearly or quite all been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles, and therefore in open defiance of the laws of the Republic. The French Captain came off in his boat, and demanded his vessel, but, as important legal questions were involved, she was taken to Monrovia, and placed under the authorities of the port. The English vessel used in saving the *Regina Cœli*, demanded salvage, which at first was refused by the French owner, Captain Simonds, but it was eventually agreed to submit the question of salvage to the Liberian Court of Admiralty.

Meantime, as by the Liberia laws no man can be held as a slave there, the poor natives landed. At this the French Captain, and commandant on that station of the French man-of-war, seized the vessel—contrary and in contempt of the laws and sovereignty of Liberia—and by force took her away.

The Court of Admiralty nevertheless heard the testimony, and awarded salvage to the captain, and gave him a certified copy of their decree. On the trial of this civil suit, it was proved that the native Africans had all been taken on board contrary to the laws of Liberia, so that had the vessel remained, she might have been libeled and sold for violating the laws against the Slave-trade.

The parties are then a French captain and his *physician, who have violated the laws of Liberia*, and finally, with the assistance of a national vessel, stolen away, in defiance of its authority, their ship, and to shield themselves, have made representations involving the good name, the honor, and the future prosperity of a small community, whose officers and whose Government have previously sustained the highest reputation for fidelity.

The mere relation of these parties, it would seem, ought to strongly bias our judgment against the accuser. Yet so sensitive are we to the honor and good name of Liberia—that Captain Simonds and his murdered crew, and the disregard of Liberian sovereignty are forgotten, in this home question, is Liberia without honor and truth? And do her noblest men corruptly aid in the renewed Slave-trade? We answer without a doubt that the charges are incredible and unsupported by even probabilities. One ground on which they have been based is the statement of the Minister of Marine of the French Government, founded on a report of Lieutenant Pointel, viz.: that not only was the Liberian Government coöperative but solicitous to have Captain Simonds procure the emigrants in Liberia, and had actually received a large sum (1,500 piasters) for passports for four hundred emigrants. This allegation we discredit for several reasons. 1. The passports are only issued when vessels are getting their clearance for a foreign port; this the *Regina* had not done, as her load was not completed. 2. The sum stated as having been paid for passports is incredibly large. For four hundred persons the amount would have been only $200. The officer who made the report has doubtless mistaken the sum paid for custom-house duties as paid for passports. 3. The Hon. B. V. R. James, whose word, to all who know him, is as good as his bond, says no money had been paid by the *Regina Cœli* for passports.

With these remarks on the charge of passports, we leave that point until the Liberian authorities can be heard from.

Another allegation has been that the emigrants were Liberians, who, being set free in America and sent out at great expense by our Colonization Society as a philanthropic measure, were thus violently sent away by the connivance of the Liberian Government. This charge is based on a report by Dr. Brulais, the physician, who declared that 200 could read. To this we reply, that the natives of the Vey Tribe, near Gallinas and Manna, have invented a syllable alphabet [illegible] of the young men can [illegible] it, and even if Dr. Brulais' statement were [illegible] that 200 could read, it would not follow [illegible] they ever emigrated from America.

But it is not true. Mr. James, above referred to, was present in the Courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and he assures me that every emigrant on board was a native African, and but one of them could even read the Vey character. Now if there were others who could read, they must have escaped, and we learn from the papers that the French captain murdered them as they came on shore. If this is true he ought to have been hung for shooting Liberians.

Thus much as to the two principal charges. I have not a particle of doubt that both are untrue. But there remains a duty which we owe to Liberia, to explain to the public why it is that French or any vessels have a right to her coasting trade.

This is the result of uncontrolable circumstances. Prior to the settlement of Liberia the European nations had traded along that coast, for a long period, and their subjects had acquired rights of trade from the native chiefs, which they were not willing to relinquish. Hence, when Liberia declared her sovereignty over the coast, and asked for recognition, England first and then France required this privilege for their merchants—*i. e.* to obtain licenses—by paying duties at Monrovia or some other port of entry.

In their circumstances, the little community which we have established, when asking for a recognition and treaty with such great nations, could not resist the demand, and it was yielded. No doubt it is a privilege capable of abuse, and very injurious, by its competition, to the Liberian merchants—but it *is* a privilege which the Government of Liberia cannot repudiate.

To prevent any abuse, laws have been made punishing the purchasing of slaves, confiscating any vessel which may be proved guilty of it—and in this fact we perhaps have the key to the violent and unjust act of the French commandant, who forcibly took possession of the *Regina*, and carried her away from the Liberian authorities.

Had she remained, and, by examination of her immigrants, it had been proved that they were slaves, or held by force or in manacles, his bond would have been forfeited and his vessel condemned.

The truth seems to be that the French, being discovered in a plain violation of Liberia law, and the French commandant on the station in a gross outrage upon the sovereignty of Liberia, they are now, by misrepresentation, trying to implicate the Liberians with them. I do not doubt that Liberia will be vindicated from these charges, and would ask the public not to credit stories to her injury, until they can be examined. Every act and law, and the whole national feeling of Liberia is against the Slave-trade, and they have never willingly permitted it. But for fear of making this statement too long, I would append some extracts from the Liberia laws, showing the care with which they have guarded against any attempt at taking slaves from the coast within their jurisdiction, and that President Benson could not have coöperated in the obtaining of slave emigrants without rendering himself liable to impeachment and disgrace. This, however, must be omitted, and the subject left until we receive the direct reply to these charges, which all expect from Liberia within a few weeks.

I am truly yours, J. B. Pinney,
Cor. Sec. N. Y. Colonization Society.

The Chemistry of Nature versus Scientific Chemistry—the Animal Chemistry of Swill-Milk versus the Science of Chemical Analysis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the New-York Times of the 29th ultimo you indulge in some pertinent remarks, in an editorial, referring to "the swill-milk investigation," the Committee's and the chemical reports upon this interesting as well as important subject. Speaking of chemical analysis, you say, analogically, "If a piece of land that is barren shall be guanoed sufficiently," *i. e.*, nourished, "to make it bear fruitfully next year, the analysis of any portion of it on these two different years fails to discover any appreciable difference between them." This morning's Times states that the "Board of Health (!) has adopted the stump-tail nuisance."

Will you afford me a space in your columns to sustain your views upon the subject of chemical analysis? The occult action of vegetable chemistry drawing its nourishment from the earth, presents a similar bearing as the occult working of animal chemistry bears upon the animal economy and the animal system. Chemical analysis can no more distinguish the difference between the blood and the substance of a starved, and well-fed, animal body, than it can distinguish the difference between fat and lean land. Animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology are known to be the reverse of each other. Vegetables draw or absorb their nourishment from the earth, by absorbents whose mouths are external on their roots. Animals absorb their nourishment through absorbents which are *internal*, and whose mouths open upon the lining of the intestinal canal,—they are called "lacteals," or milk absorbers.

A Vegetable is an Apparatus of Reduction.

1. It is fixed.
2. It gives off oxygen—vital air.
3. It absorbs heat and electricity.
4. It decomposes and absorbs carbonic acid.
5. It decomposes and absorbs water.
6. It decomposes and absorbs ammonia.
7. It produces organic substances.
8. It transforms inorganic matters into organic matters.
9. It derives its elements from the earth and air.

An Animal is an Apparatus of Oxydation.

1. It possesses the power of locomotion.
2. It absorbs oxygen to sustain its vitality.
3. It gives off heat and electricity.
4. It produces carbonic acid.
5. It produces water.
6. It produces ammonia.
7. It consumes organic substances.
8. It transforms organic matters into inorganic matters.
9. It restores its elements to the earth and air.

Thus much chemical analysis and animal and vegetable physiology exhibit of the different combinations, showing, however humiliating the fact may be, that the blood of man, the muscles, bones, tissues and juices of his animal system, when examined by the side of the whole animal creation, through all its gradations down to the meanest reptile, the chemical constituents and elementary principles and basis are the same. Whether they are well fed or die of starvation, the results are the same.

Chemical analysis and physiological research show that the *blood* is the source from which are drawn the elements for forming each particle of the animal system; and of this fluid the whole fabric is built up, and its sap, juices and secretions sustained and replenished. While chemical analysis shows that the blood is constituted of inorganic matters as its elementary constituents, it never shows any one of the numerous poisons absorbed from the animal system and floating in or combined with the chemical substance of the blood. No—chemical analysis entirely fails to do this. Nor does chemical analysis show how all the essentially differing and opposite elaborated anime-chemical compounds are elaborated in the animal chemical laboratory of the various *secreting* (!) organs of the "animal economy," notwithstanding these opposite secretions, deposits, &c., are all derived from one fluid—THE BLOOD. By way of illustration, the following comparison of figures will exhibit how the same few simple elements combined make the difference in organs, secretions, deposits, &c., &c.

Ashes of Human Blood.

Tribasic Phosphate Soda	22.001
Chloride Sodium and Potassium	59.185
Sulphate Soda	2.461
Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia, per-oxide of Iron	5.109
Loss	11.244
Parts	100.000

The Tartar collected on Human Teeth.

Tribasic Phosphate of Soda	28.122
Chloride Sodium and Potassium	61.021
Sulphate Soda	3.215
Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia, per-oxide of Iron	5.509
Loss	2.134
Parts	100.000

Analysis of Venous Blood.

Water	784.145
Fibrine	3.565
Albumen	69.415
Coloring matter	119.626
Fatty crystallizable matter	4.300
Oily matter	2.270
Extractive matter	1.920
Albumen combined with soda	2.010
Chlorine of sodium and Potassium; Subcarbonate, Phosphate and Sulphate	7.304
Sub-carbonate of lime; Sub-carbonate of magnesia; Phosphate of lime; Phosphate of magnesia; Phosphate of iron	1.414
Per-oxide of iron	2.586
Total, parts	1,000.000

Analysis of Milk from Healthy Cows.

Water	[illegible]
Caseine (Albumen, caseum)	[illegible]
Milk of sugar	[illegible]
Butter—Fatty matter	[illegible]
Albumen combined with soda	[illegible]
Chloride of soda and potassium	1.62
Fluoride of lime—a trace.	
Phosphate of lime	[illegible]
Phosphate of magnesia	[illegible]
Phosphate of iron	[illegible]
Total, parts	[illegible]

Analysis of Mucus from the Lungs.

Water	955.330	Sulphate soda	[illegible]
Solid residue	44.430	Carbonate soda	[illegible]
Albumen	1.004	Phosphate soda	[illegible]
Mucin	22.750	Phosphate potash & iron	[illegible]
Extractive matter	3.000	Carbonate potash	[illegible]
Alcohol extract	1.810	Silica and sulphate potash	[illegible]
Oily matter	2.887		
Chloride sodium	5.825		
Parts			1,000.000

These will be all-sufficient to show the chemical analysis of animal organization, as observed in the blood; from what few materials the Creator has formed man, to walk upright, after his own image; how he has formed the beasts of the field, from the most gigantic to the least diminutive; the fowls of the air, and the fish of the deep, from the few simple minerals, alkalies, acids, as shown in the preceding analytical illustrations of parts. In the words of Pope chemical nature is comprehensively portrayed:

> "All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
> Whose body Nature is, and God the soul;
> That changed through all, and yet in all the same;
> Great in the earth as in the ethereal frame;
> Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
> Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
> Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
> Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

We may go further, in saying that the animal creation is formed of four gases—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon—that man is the embodiment of "gas."

The occult workings of organic chemistry stop the chemist's factitious investigations at the very threshold of his research. In vain he attempts to penetrate the mystery. Out of the materials of the organisms he knows not by what subtlety the different glands, severally, are made to secrete (form) chemically different substances, opposed to each other, performing different offices, and yet all harmonizing in the animal economy, for the benefit of the whole. He knows not by what process one gland secretes the limpid tears; another gland the more viscid menstruum, the saliva; another the *malignant bile*, another the poisonous urine, another the *nourishing* milk. He knows not how the deadly—if confined—perspiration becomes *acid*, how separated from the blood, and oozed through the skin. He knows the physical and physiological fact of their existence, and that they are secreted or prepared and separated by "nature" from inorganic matters, as exhibited by the preceding analysis of the "ashes of the blood," and of "venous blood," &c., &c., &c. Thus, chemists can go no further than to illustrate by analysis that from "ashes"—dust—man derives his *organization*, and to ashes or dust he must return.

We need no medical schools, no doctors, no chemists, "no ghost," to inform us that healthy secretions from the several glands depend upon the natural healthy condition of the secretive organs. Common observation from the time Æsculapius has established this fact: Chemical science in its relation with animal organization proves *nothing*. It is no more applicable at this moment with our present chemical knowledge than it was at the moment when God inflicted the penalty of disobedience on man: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

Chemical science cannot detect what every married man experiences—the peculiar *change* that is superinduced in the milk of his nursing spouse, that cramps the child and gives it the belly-ache—when he "vexes his wife;" no more than chemical analysis will account for thunder, electricity, turning milk sour. Chemical science will not detect the subtle, deleterious change effected in the maternal milk, where mental anxiety or physical suffering, disease or functional derangement in the maternal system, causes convulsions, and even the death of the infant. But physiological facts, intuitive observation and reasoning, teach us that an abnormal, mental or physical condition, passions, melancholy, terror, anxiety, disease, exposure, improper diet, &c., &c., &c., cause unhealthy and injurious secretions, whether bilious, renal, mucous, or relating *to the milk*, or any other important secretion. Debility or disease is the result.

There exists one incontrovertible and unchangeable condition in animal as well as in vegetable organization. They are mathematically constructed: man may cut down a tree close to the earth—it still lives, and still continues to grow. He may lop off the limbs and portions of man, and of the lower animals, and they live and grow to their natural size and absorb nourishment. But let the chemist—if he know how to do so—add an atom more, or take an atom less, from the chemical organization of animal or vegetable creation, and a change, incompatible with either, would be effected, and which would necessarily destroy them.

Chemical analysis may show that the milk of swill-fed cows produces more cheese, but less butter, than the healthy milk of cows naturally fed. Chemical analysis may—we say may—do this. But chemical science will fail to discover the elements of butter and cheese in the "swill" before it is swallowed by the cow. In fact, swill liquid has little or none of vegetable gluten or albumen.

It will be demanded, from what sources, then, the less butter and more cheese is derived, as found from analysis in swill-milk? The phenomenon may easily be accounted for. *The extra cheese and less butter is derived from the actual dissolving of the animal's bodily substance.* The swill-fed cow has no fat—it is dropsical—to be elaborated, by the wonders of animal chemistry, into butter; *nor has it sufficient albumen or gluten in its blood to furnish a proper milk or its natural quantity of cheese. Hence the decomposition of the substance of the body of the cow is the natural* result. It is a metamorphosis of tissue, or a dissolving and absorption of the substance *of the animal, which goes to supply* the wants of the secreting organ, to furnish the chemical constituents necessary to form milk, butter, cheese, &c. *Nature acts as honestly as she can by her creations, to give all she agrees to give*, and if she be not honestly supplied by nature's bankers in place of being "shaved," nature fails, as financiers fail, gives out and dies. We have the above-named metamorphosis illustrated in the animal's system—consumption of the lungs, eating ulcers over its body, rotten tails, softening and separation of the hoofs, the general decline of the soft tissues and the gradual death and decomposition of the teeth, the jaws, the hard tissues—the bones. This is the dissolving of the living animal, which by a final effort of Nature converts its substance by the aid of swill into a festering mass of milk, a liquid that will not coagulate for hours after the time that coagulates Nature's *milk!* Why is this? Because swill milk is virtually dead when it is squeezed from the dugs of the animal. It has no, or very, little life in it. The blood of Asiatic Cholera patients, nor the blood of those poisoned by prussic acid, narcotics, strychnine, nor of those struck by lightning—none of these bloods will coagulate. But vitalized living blood will coagulate within a *few minutes* of its being drawn, and natural milk will coagulate in the same manner—because it has vitality, it can *be killed*, and decomposition follows. Swill milk is already dead—and decomposition going on to refurnish the poor cow's substance, if it were permitted to remain, with the actual fibrine, albumen, muscle, bone, tendon, cartilage, &c., &c., &c., that daily are being taken from it! These are the results. Let Chemists, Doctors, Committees, the Municipality—nay, the Board of Health!!! *par excellence*, disprove them—if they can.

A. H. Castle, M. D.

New-York, July 15, 1858.

Dudley Observatory.—The Albany Statesman says the forthcoming pamphlet on the Dudley Observatory affairs, promised by the Trustees, has been delayed by the death of Mr. [illegible], who had undertaken the preparation of the document. It will be now finished by the Trustees, as we understand, and will be published at as early a day as practicable.

The Long Island Mastodon.

[illegible]

Sir: The following remarks on the discovery of fossil remains of the Mastodon on the line of the Brooklyn Water Works, are [illegible] to correct some erroneous impressions [illegible] to prevail on the subject, and to show [illegible] is the real value of such a discovery in a scientific point of view.

Long Island belongs to the drift formation, and [illegible] in its soil, among gravel and sand beds, are found fragments of marine shells which must have existed before the upper layers had been deposited, and before the whole had been raised above the surface of the ocean. The slopes of the [illegible] ridge which runs through the middle of the island, differ considerably in their nature.

The northern slope is irregular, full of short spurs from the main chain, and is thickly strewn with partially rolled boulders of every size, up to the very summit of the hills. The southern slope, on the contrary, has a gentle inclination towards the sea, and is formed of pebble, gravel and sand [illegible]. This curious fact may, perhaps, be thus accounted for. The present island was once a mere shoal, rising nearly to the surface of the ocean. At that time New-England was an island, and a broad arm of the sea separated it from the mainland.

Fields of ice drifting from the north or detached masses of glaciers during the glacial periods, brought floating on its surface or imbedded in its substance, boulders from all the rocks to the northward, which, grounding on the shoal, dropped their rocky freight on the ridge and its northern slopes. These were rolled about and gradually buried as the sand or gravel accumulated around them; the last ones remain on the surface. Such ice as was able to float over the shoal passed rapidly seaward, and dropped no boulders on the southern slope. If any dropped there, their exposure to the swell of the ocean would soon reduce them to pebbles and sand.

The island must then have been gradually and very slowly raised above the sea level, by what agency it is useless to speculate upon. We know that such apparently takes place, even in our day. The upheaval must have been so regulated as to have been very gradual, for no cliffs were formed during the process, the slopes remaining unbroken; not a high erect cliff of even a few feet in elevation occurs anywhere on the southern slope, except at Montauk Point, whose shores are now being washed away by the present ocean, the island having ceased to rise.

The southern slope, and indeed the whole island, is underlaid by a bed of the purest spring water, whose level rises slowly from the ocean towards the central ridge, at an average rate of about two feet to the mile. This rule will hold good also in the case of the few lateral valleys which drain the great southern slope, so that if the bottom of the valley is so near the level of the main spring as to drain a portion of it, the streams are abundant, and not affected by drought. This accounts for the wonderful body of water which some of these streams collect in so short a run from their source. A dam at any convenient point across their bed at once produces a fine pond, which at all seasons yields an abundant supply of fine spring water, so copious as to give great milling facilities to the inhabitants.

The temperature of the water is such that trout delight to live in it, and being nearly uniform all the year round, it rarely freezes in Winter. Without dilating upon the advantages of such an unfailing source for a water supply, which is now to be drawn from three streams for the City of Brooklyn, we proceed to draw attention to the following results of the discovery of the fossil remains.

In some of the valleys which these streams drain, large beds of a sort of peat have accumulated, in some places six feet deep, and which are covered by a luxuriant swamp growth of moss bushes and small trees. The stream rolls sluggishly through these boggy districts, which in some cases cover the beds of the valley for nearly half a mile in width.

The first stream of running water, of the nature above indicated, found east of the city, on the island, is Jamaica Creek, on which Baisley's Pond was formed, in the manner above stated, more than a century and a half ago. The level of the pond is about nine feet above tide. Its greatest depth, after digging out the peat bottom, being about eight feet. The water occupies some forty acres. Near the head of the pond, and about two miles from the Bay, the peat bog rises to near the water level, and becomes a moss-grown swamp. It was at this point, on the 27th of March last, and some sixty yards from the lowest point of the valley, that the remains of the Mastodon were found. They were lying in, or very near, the gravel, which, as is usual in the island, is composed of perfectly rounded quartz pebbles, of pretty uniform size, much worn and mixed with water-washed gravel.

The remains found consist of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bone, much decayed, but showing distinctly the articulating surface of joints.

The teeth were in very good preservation—the [illegible] nearly perfect, and the enamel quite so, but blackened by the black peat or muck of the swamp. The teeth were found all close together, though not attached to any jaw-bone. Their crowns were, in some places, slightly worn by use in masticating, which, taken in connection with their form, prove the animal to have been young, but full-grown.

The Mastodon of America must have been somewhat like, though much larger than, the living elephant. Like it, it had a trunk and tusks, and no incisors, though its molar teeth were formed on an entirely different principle, being adapted rather for crushing than for grinding its food, which was of a vegetable nature, like that of all the large herbivorous pachyderms, recent or fossil.

The crown of the molars is composed of from four to ten elevated projections, distantly resembling mammæ in form, whence the term Mastodon.

In Asia and Europe, several other species have been found—the American Continent presenting but one well-ascertained species, which has been called *Mastodon giganteus*, from its large size.

The best preserved skeleton of it known belonged to the late Dr. Warren, of Boston, who published a magnificent work on the subject. A fine skeleton was also preserved in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, taken from the vicinity of Newburg, on the North River. Remains of it are found in abundance are found in almost every part of the United States west of the Hudson River. Individually, the tusk and bones of this animal are of value merely as curiosities, but it is when their locality and identity are known that they become interesting. *Once dispersed*, they are comparatively worthless, and lose their interest in the eyes of the geologist.

The peculiar interest attached to the discovery of these remains is, that they were actually found in the Island, though Dr. Dekay has recorded the fact that a jaw, with some teeth, was washed up on the south beach at Riverhead, L. I., some years since. The position of the bones found at Jamaica Pond prove that this animal existed subsequent to the drift period, and probably long after the Island had been upheaved from the ocean.

They were not at all imbedded in the drift, but buried in a peat bog which it had required many centuries to form. They were not dropped in the southern slope by ice floating over the Island while it was submerged, else they would have been rolled into dust by the waves, as was the case with the hard rocks deposited on the same spot; besides which they were in the muck and bog which had been formed by fresh water after the Island had been raised above the sea level.

They may have been washed down the valley of the stream from a higher point, which, however, is not probable, taking into consideration the gentle slope of the brook and valley, and the perfect freedom of these streams from freshets.

Most probably the creature has died on the spot where it was found, either from some accident or [illegible]

[illegible] shells found in the older formations [illegible] it has lived at a comparatively recent period of the earth's history, long anterior, no doubt, to the presence of man on this continent, but also separated by an immeasurable period of time from the age in which the (geologically speaking) recent pliocene shells of the gravel below it were formed. When we again consider that this very drift which contains these fragments of clam and oyster shells is also composed of rocks and boulders, among which are found some remaining petrified shells brought (perhaps by ice) from the Catskill Mountains, we can begin to realize how very new are the remains of the Mastodon here found. We cannot stop to inquire into the difference of age between the Catskill rocks and those bearing the remains of fossil trilobites, as at Trenton Falls, far beneath them. Geology cannot furnish a starting point, nor can the imagination grasp the long series of years required to bring us to the time when the Mastodon lived and flourished. We can, however, understand that this animal must be of a comparatively recent date, though that date be one that must be measured by thousands of years. We have said enough to show that the Island is of respectable antiquity, and that it long has been dry land. No other remains of extinct animals have been found on the line of works, though such a discovery was expected a few days since. The fragments found in the swamp on Springfield Creek, on the line of the canal east of Jamaica Creek, are pieces of bog iron, probably forming the crust of a tree buried in the peat. They resemble bones at first sight, and may well have been considered as such by the workmen who first found them.

It will, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers to peruse the extract below, given from an interesting paper by J. W. Foster, on the geological position of the deposits, in which occurs the remains of the Fossil Elephant of North America, which was presented to the Albany meeting of the American Association in 1856. B.

"From the borders of the Arctic Ocean to the limits of latitude forty degrees north, we meet with accumulations of clay, sand and gravel, interspersed with boulders of northern origin, and blocks derived from no great distance.

We are too apt to regard the drift-agency as of short continuance, and there are those who still maintain that the materials were distributed by a temporary rush of the waters; but it may be presumed that a long interval of time intervened between the first grooving and planing down of the rocks, and the cessation of the boulder transportation, which observers have thus far failed to indicate by distinct geological monuments.

We propose to offer a few remarks as to the physical conditions which obtained during the accumulation and dispersion of the superficial materials comprehended under the head of drift. It is pretty well agreed among geologists that ice was the agent by which the rocks were planed down and striated, and the boulders transported, but it is not agreed whether that agency was manifested under the form of glaciers or icebergs.

That the climate of both continents was much colder preceding the human epoch than at present, is evinced by a variety of facts. The buried timber, as before remarked, is almost exclusively of a sub-Arctic character.

Assuming that the country was submerged—and that it has been is evidenced by the drift deposits two thousand feet above the ocean level—the vast accumulations of ice in the circum-polar region would be set afloat, in the form of bergs, freighted with fragments of rock and finer materials incorporated with them while attached to the land, which, entering the water, would pursue a southern direction, for the reason that the cold waters of the North are constantly flowing towards the Equatorial regions; nor would their course be modified to any great extent by winds, as about seven-eighths of their surface must have been submerged. As they melted away in their progress they would leave behind long trains of boulders, which, subsequently, when the sea bottom was elevated, would be found strewn over an unequal surface, or imbedded in detrital materials of variable fineness. These materials, if thrown down in deep water, or exposed to the action of currents, would be assorted and stratified. Wherever the icebergs became stranded upon a reef or shoal-coast the rocks would be scratched and grooved, and long lines of pebbles and boulders would be thrown up. It is by a process like this, in our opinion, that the rocks have been grooved and the boulders distributed.

The fossil elephant of Europe, by his compound covering of wool and hair, was adapted to withstand the rigors of a northern climate; and by the augmented complexity and number of the triturating plates of his teeth, as compared with the existing species, as indicated by Owen, was adapted to live mainly on the woody fibre of trees. That the habits of the mastodon were similar is proved by the fact that the contents of his stomach, in several instances, have been found to be composed of twigs and branches of coniferous trees, which now flourish in Northern latitudes, and which are identical with the buried arborescent vegetation of the drift.

In bulk the American elephant far surpassed the existing species, and was adapted to a wide geographical range. Cotemporary with him was the mastodon, (*M. giganteus*,) of a more ponderous frame, but of an inferior size. The fossil beaver (*Castoroides Ohioensis*) tenanted the streams and lakes. Herds of cattle (*Bos bombifrons* and *Bison latifrons L.*) roamed over the plains, while the tapir wallowed in the swamps. In the milder regions of the South, visited by the elephant and the mastodon in their migrations, lived the great leaf-eating megatherium, the mylodon, the megalonyx, the hypopotamus, the horse, the elk and the deer—all belonged to the extinct species; while at the head of the carnivora stood the colossal lion, (*Felis atrox, L.*,) which then, as now, was monarch of the forest.

The observations made in the Southern States would seem to indicate that the elephant originated during the Newer Pliocene period; but my own observations lead me to infer that he commenced his existence before the drift agencies had entirely ceased, when the waters stood at a higher level, when the contours of the continent were different, when a different climate prevailed, and when a sub-Arctic vegetation stretched far towards the tropics; since that time when the valleys had been excavated by the retiring waters, and the streams had assumed nearly their present direction. It was a period of erosion which ought to be marked by distinct geological monuments. I would designate it as the Fluviatile Period.

Although in rare instances, the remains of the elephant and the mastodon have been found side by side, there are deposits in which elephant remains are entombed, apparently older than any that contain those of the mastodon; and at the same time there are deposits apparently newer which contain the mastodon, in which those of the elephant have never been found. The inference, therefore, might be drawn, that although at one time cotemporary, the one was introduced earlier, while the other survived later."

An English View of a Distinguished New-Yorker.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is very probable that hardly any of our readers have ever heard of Dr. John W. Francis, the author of *Old New-York*; but it appears that in America he is regarded as being, like each of a very great number of his countrymen, "one of the most remarkable men of the age." At page 38 of the third volume of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, we find a sketch of Dr. Francis, as one of the *literati* of New-York. His productions, Poe assures us, are "models of fine writing, just sufficiently toned down by an indomitable common sense." His general appearance is "such as to arrest attention"—his person and manners being "richly peculiar." "His forte is humor, the richest conceivable—a compound of Swift, Rabelais, and the clown in the pantomime;" while his fashion of conducting himself in society is such as seems to have excited Mr. Poe's unqualified admiration:

"His address is the most genial that can be conceived—its *bonhommie* irresistible. He speaks in a loud, clear, hearty tone, dogmatically, with his head thrown back, and his chest out; never wants for an introduction to anybody; slaps a perfect stranger on the back, and calls him 'Doctor,' or 'learned Theban;' pats every lady on the head, and (if she be pretty and *petite*) designates her by some such title as 'My Pocket Edition of the *Lives of the Saints*.' His conversation proper is a sort of Roman punch, made up of tragedy, comedy, and the broadest of all possible farce. *He is married.*"

Such is the remarkable man whose book is before us. But though we have read the volume, we have not been able to trace in it the faintest indication of the "rich humor" which, we are told, characterizes the author. The leading characteristics of the work are prosiness (not to say twaddle) and bombast. Many people have, at some period of their lives, fallen into the company of some old gentleman of Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow, who had watched the growth of one of these cities through a period of fifty or sixty years. Few who have done so, and who have been so imprudent as to turn the conversation upon the wonderful increase of the place within that period, can forget how they were seized by the button, and made to listen to a long outpouring of facts, all bearing upon that subject. We remember, of course, how, in 1815, there was not a house westward of such a street, which is now engulfed with the busiest tract of the town—such a mass of warehouses was then a market-garden—how Mr. Smith, the great West India merchant, had his town residence in a certain spot, which was afterwards sold by his heirs for a hundred pounds the square inch—how such a man was the great doctor, and such another the popular preacher—how the grandfather of a present magnate then sold apples on the street, and somebody else's father was a lamplighter. Imagine such a string of recollections extended so as to form a volume of four hundred pages, and you have an idea of the volume entitled *Old New-York.*

There is in New-York a Historical Society, which recently erected a handsome building in which to preserve its manuscripts and books. On the occasion of the opening of this building, some months ago, it was thought desirable "that the [illegible] elements of civil and social development which have marked the annals of this metropolis should be sketched in their origin and progress." Dr. Francis was thought the fittest man to produce a discourse in which this should be done. He prepared his discourse, and delivered it, with the entire approbation of those who heard it; and he has now expanded it in this well-printed volume. It is extremely interesting to observe the course of gradual advance by which, in half a century, an unimportant town has grown into a great city, to trace the causes which led to this result, and to learn something about the local celebrities. And a discourse doing all this, even though tediously minute, may have no small interest for the inhabitants of the City itself. They read of localities quite familiar to them, and of men who, though of no great account to the world at large, were yet the fathers and grandfathers of those who now peruse their history. But extreme minuteness of topographical detail is not interesting, and indeed is not intelligible, except to people living on the spot; and particular descriptions of the appearance and doings of men who looked just like anybody else, and who never did anything in the least remarkable, are not of engrossing concern to the world at large. There is really too much at this time of day for one to remember to admit of our burdening our memory with the fact that Jones the cotton-planter was accustomed to rattle his money in his pocket, that Brown had a very large mouth, and that Robinson always wore a white hat. All this may be of interest to the friends and immediate descendants of Messrs. Jones, Brown and Robinson; all this might very fittingly have been told in an evening lecture to a New-York audience; but it is hardly the kind of material which deserved republication in a permanent shape, or transmission to the reading public on this side of the Atlantic.

A great many paragraphs are filled with allusions which are really not intelligible to any one who is not acquainted with the local politics and history of New-York. Take the following, which, no doubt, is quite right; but we have no idea what it is all about:

"In its actual condition it were too latitudinarian to speak of the Old Commons as a park, at the present day. Yet the Liberty Boys have perpetuated it in our early history, and Chirton's Canal has given it a modern glorification, by the far-famed meeting of the tens of thousands opposed to the madness of party strife, at which the venerable Col. Few presided, aided by John Pintard as Secretary, to enter their protest against the unhallowed legislative proscription in 1824."

One disadvantage of this volume is that it has no divisions, nor any index or table of contents. It is one long discourse of four hundred pages without a break—you do not know where to find the interesting passages, but must just wade on through dull matter till you come upon them. Then Dr. Francis writes remarkable ill. Great part of the book is very carelessly composed—the language varying from that which is merely grossly incorrect to that which is positively ungrammatical. Where Dr. Francis has written with some care, his style is remarkably stilted and bombastic. He records many petty particulars concerning the medical men and the preachers of New-York, much as Gibbon sketched the position of the Roman Empire in the days of the Antonines. And not merely is this inflated style very absurd, but the round-about fashion in which Dr. Francis tells his stories quite takes away anything like clearness or sharpness of presentment of what he means. Humorous phrases there are none, but there are many very odd ones, as where we are informed that Dr. Parr's historic wig was remarkable for "its seemingly patulous gyrations;" and where Dr. Francis, meaning simply to tell us that some clergyman had a powerful voice, expresses it by saying that "his pulmonary apparatus gave force to a deep, sonorous, and emphatic utterance." Another preacher had eyes "infiltrated by a glabrous moisture."

In the last fifty years the population of New-York has increased 60,000 to 70,000. The book sets out with many topographical details as to the fields and gardens over which the encroaching tide of houses has gradually extended itself. Speaking of Columbia College, which he holds to be somewhat behind the age, Dr. Francis branches off into a dissertation upon the insufficiency of classical education. Even in the old world, he assures us, the views which he holds are generally adopted: "Oxford now knows that languages alone will not save her, though aided by Aristotle, and Cambridge has found that more than the calculus is demanded at her hand." Next, we have statistics of the number of places of worship belonging to the various religious sects. Churches and meeting-houses have of course multiplied with the increasing population—the number, which in 1832 was one hundred and twenty-three, now approaching three hundred. Several preachers are commemorated, of one of whom we are told that "so distinctly enunciatory was his manner, that he almost electrified his audience." Most of these pulpit orators were distinguished for their eloquence in what Dr. Francis calls "the sacred *desk*." One of them, a certain Dr. Mason, "was an intellectual gladiator, whose commanding person and massive front added force to his argument." It was he who persuaded the preachers of various sects to abolish the pulpit and to introduce a large platform in its stead—an abominable system, which some nonconformists in England and Scotland have of late years imitated. The platform, however, suits vulgar mob orators who walk up and down and rant. Among New-York preachers was an extremely great man, Samuel L. Mitchill by name, whose variety of accomplishments and versatility of talents made him a sort of Yankee Admirable Crichton. This remarkable individual appeared "yesterday, in workmanlike dress; to-day, in the costume of a native of the Feejee Islands; and to-morrow in the scholastic robes of an LL.D."

Harvard College Items—An Immense Library—Commencement Day.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the Necrological Record of Harvard for the past year. Among the deceased Alumni appear the names of the Rev. Jacob Norton, of the class of 1786; the Hon. Chas. Porter Phelps, class of 1792; the Hon. Joseph Dane, 1799; the Rev. Dr. Gilman, of Charleston, 1811; the Hon. Franklin Dexter, 1812; Chief Justice Nelson, 1832, and others; the latest death being of a member of the class of 1852. The whole number of deaths recorded is *thirty-two.*

The forty-second annual Visitation of Harvard Divinity School took place on Tuesday. Three young gentlemen graduated. The Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, of Boston, delivered the address before the Alumni.

Mr. Sibley, Librarian of the College, makes report of the results of the past year. Besides various duplicates, 2,944 volumes and 3,063 pamphlets have been added since July, 1857. Of the volumes, 1,563, and of the pamphlets 2,048 were gifts. The total number of volumes in Gore Hall is now *seventy-seven thousand*, exclusive of pamphlets, and in all the libraries connected with the University there are about *one hundred and twenty thousand volumes*. The Library of Harvard is, therefore, the largest in the United States.

Commencement occurred on the 21st. The graduating class numbered 90. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 20 students. The title of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon 15 others; and that of Bachelor of Laws on 59.

The Junior Class of next year is the largest class ever in Harvard College. Of the applicants for admission to the freshman class, 18 were rejected, 105 admitted; 25 of these unconditionally, and the others with one or more branches of study to pursue during the vacation and to be prepared to pass an examination in them at the commencement of next term.

The *Advertiser* of yesterday says:

"The business meeting of the Alumni Association yielded interesting fruits, especially in the important report relating to the condition of the College Library, and in the announcement of Mr. Charles Saunders' liberal donation of five thousand dollars towards the erection of a spacious granite building upon the College grounds to be used as a hall or theatre for meetings of the Alumni, the exercises of commencements, inaugurations and other College holidays, and kindred purposes. We understand that the probable cost of a building of the kind proposed is $60,000, so that the subscription opens with the pledge of one-twelfth of the amount required. This is certainly an encouraging beginning.

The oldest graduates now living are the Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D., of the Class of 1787, and William Sawyer, of the Class of 1788. Neither of these gentlemen were present yesterday. The two next oldest graduates are Messrs. Quincy and Walton, who were present at the exercises yesterday, as named above."

Among the honorary degrees conferred on Commencement Day was that of LL. D. upon Lord Napier and Governor Banks. The following is a list of the honorary degrees:

Master of Arts was conferred upon:
James B. Francis, Esq., of Lowell.
Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown.
William B. Leland, Esq., of Roxbury.
James T. Fields, Esq., of Boston.

Doctor of Divinity was given to:
The Rev. Myron Winslow, Missionary in India.
The Rev. John H. Morison, of Milton.
The Rev. Henry B. Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
The Rev. Charles Mason, of Boston.

The following gentlemen received the honorary degree of *Doctor of Laws*:
The Hon. Sidney Bartlett, of Boston.
The Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, Mo.
His Excellency Lord Napier, H. B. M. Minister to the United States of America.
His Excellency Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.

At the names of Governor Banks and Lord Napier there was [illegible] burst of applause from the audience; which would doubtless have been more general, if a larger part of [illegible] had been able to understand what was going on in the confusion usually incident to the near approach of the close of the exercises.

More Family Troubles—Abduction of a Child—Green Times in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

About 10 o'clock on Friday evening, an exciting scene occurred in front of the American Hotel, the particulars of which are as follows: Some years since, Mr. J. M. Hanaford married the widow of Horace Meech, of New-York, a son of Col. Asa B. Meech, of Buffalo. Mrs. Meech, at the time she became Mrs. Hanaford, had a daughter who stayed with her mother and was brought up and educated by Mr. Hanaford, until about three years since, when Mrs. H. died and this daughter was adopted by her grandfather, Colonel Meech. Another child, the daughter of Mrs. Hanaford by this marriage, has remained with her father until about three weeks since. Mr. Hanaford resided at Cleveland, and was the traveling agent and collector of a business firm in that city. He was consequently absent from home much of his time. Three weeks ago, Miss Meech, of Buffalo, visited her half sister in Cleveland, and brought the little girl home with her, with the consent of Mr. Hanaford. There was also some disposition on the part of a portion of the family to adopt this child—but probably nothing decisive was done about it, but a few days since Mr. Hanaford received a letter from Col. Meech, inviting him to come and take his daughter home. Mr. H. arrived in Buffalo on Friday, dined with Col. Meech, and was told that he was at liberty to take the child away.

Some of the family objected, but they were overruled by Col. Meech, and Mr. Hanaford brought the child to the American, intending to take the cars for Cleveland Friday evening. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. H. observed a servant girl of Mr. Meech's in the public parlor of the American. The girl, when interrogated as to her business, made some evasive reply. Mr. H. suspected mischief, and told her she must not attempt to steal his child. She went away, and Mr. H. saw no more of her till he was about to leave at 10 o'clock. He then came down the stairs with a carpet-bag in one hand, and leading his daughter by the other. As he was about to enter the omnibus, the hand with which he held the carpet-bag was seized by Mr. Hunter, a printer, while the servant girl laid hold of the child. Hanaford called for help, and the child began to scream, apparently clinging to the servant girl.

Of course an excitement was created, the inmates of the hotel rushing out, some siding one way and some another. Mr. Hanaford clung to the child; but the bystanders forced him away, and the servant ran with the child to a carriage in waiting.

Mr. E. R. Jewett, who had come out of the hotel at the sound of the disturbance, seeing a child spirited away in this manner, sprang into the carriage and went with it. In the carriage were Miss Meech, the servant, the child and himself. Explanations followed—the child was taken to the house of a gentleman on Michigan-street, and there left for the night. Mr. Jewett returned to the hotel and informed Mr. Hanaford of the result of the affair, and after consultation the matter was arranged by Mr. Hanaford's waiving all further action, and leaving his child, for the present at least, in the custody of the half-sister.

The Buffalo *Express* has had an interview with Miss Meech, and publishes an explanation from that young lady, who is only 18, and a teacher in Buffalo. Miss Meech says: "I believe the statements already made in the papers, to have been suggested by my grandfather, A. B. Meech, with a view to save himself from trouble, if possible. He has used double-dealing and hypocrisy towards me, or Hanaford would not have succeeded in getting the child in the first place. I understand that A. B. Meech has also taken, or intends taking, measures immediately to deprive me of my situation in school, and upon which I am at present dependent for support. Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen; but I know I am doing right and do not fear the consequences. With regard to his writing to Hanaford to come for my sister, it was entirely without my knowledge or consent; and I do not see by what right *he* assumed the disposition of the child. I would, if it had been possible, have avoided the publicity that has been given to this affair; but *now*, I shall not hesitate to vindicate my conduct in the matter, or contradict any false assertions that have been or may be made."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—July 22.

Michael Maher vs. Lucy Maher.—A decree of divorce granted to the husband.

Michael Quinn vs. Susan Quinn.—The alimony is fixed at $5 per week; to be reduced to $3 per week if the bank-book is delivered up to the wife, and $25 paid as a fee to her legal adviser.

Michael P. Mason vs. Michael Burke.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff removes the objections within twenty days.

Samuel Stockwell vs. Thomas Veitch.—Motion denied, the costs of the plaintiff to abide the event.

Wm. P. Demarest vs. Thos. C. Adams.—Motion granted, unless the defendant in ten days serves an answer properly verified, and pays the costs of this motion.

In re. The People ex rel. Wm. Fawn vs. Charles Preston.—Fawn was charged by Preston with a misdemeanor in company with a woman in Brooklyn; Preston, the complainant, being one of the Police of that city. Fawn and the woman swore they were not guilty as charged before the Commissioners of Police. The latter reported the case to Justice Osborn, and that functionary committed Fawn to the Tombs. Fawn's counsel brought him up and asked for his discharge. The Judge made an order that if the Police Justice did not proceed with the examination the prisoner should be discharged on Friday.

THE RICE CASE—CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

The case of Mr. Rice, who applies for the custody of an infant child, now in the custody of its mother, was continued. The mother, the infant, and ex-Judge Stuart, as the mother's counsel, were in Court at 10 A. M. At 12 o'clock a note was received from ex-Recorder Smith to the effect that he was otherwise engaged, but that he would soon be present. In a few minutes one of the ex-Recorder's clerks appeared, and called for a postponement, on the ground that Mr. Smith had been taken ill suddenly. The matter was adjourned to Friday. Before leaving the room Mr. Rice embraced his child, but did not succeed in gaining an interview with his wife.

THE FITTON ARREST.

Officer O'Keefe stated, to-day, that he did not hold a commitment for the prisoner when he arrested him in Court, but that he acted under the verbal order of a superior officer. He expressed regret at the occurrence, as he had no intention of showing any disrespect to the Court. The case will be heard to-morrow. The following is the substance of the affidavit on which the order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt was issued:

"That, on the 20th of July last, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, held by the Hon. D. P. Ingraham, an application was made by W. P. James for the discharge of one John Fitton, who was produced in the Court by Joseph Keefe, one of the Metropolitan force; that Keefe consented to the discharge of Fitton, which was granted; that W. P. James, prisoner's attorney, having been informed that Keefe intended to re-arrest Fitton, and believing that the officer had no legal authority to do so, advised his client to resist the arrest, which he did, the result being that the officer arrested him in Court, in the presence of the Judge then sitting; wherefore, prisoner's attorney prayed for an order of attachment against Keefe."

MARINE COURT—Thursday, June 22.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Michael Fage vs. George O'Niel and wife.—This was an action to recover $180 belonging to the plaintiff, and alleged to have been received by the defendant and his wife, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff had money in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank, and, on the recommendation of O'Niel, he withdrew it, and hid it in a bag under a bureau in O'Niel's parlor. The plaintiff and his sister swore that O'Niel's wife discovered the money there, and, in the presence of the sister, counted it out as amounting to $180; that Mrs. O'Niel promised to return it to the plaintiff, and that subsequently she denied all knowledge of the matter. On the other side, the defendants swore that the whole story is a fabrication, and that the suit is brought for revenge for a fancied injury. Decision reserved.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Greencastle, Putnam County.—The wheat crop is fair, though considerably injured by "rust." Oats in some places are very good, but as a crop poor. Corn is growing fast, but less has been planted than last year. Farmers have suffered much from the Spring rains.

Connersville, Fayette County.—The wheat in this county is in excellent condition; a better crop never has been known. Oats and barley are almost an entire failure. Corn looks well, but we cannot expect more than a two-thirds crop, from the fact that it does not stand well. A part of the upland corn will be very poor.

New Albany, Floyd County.—In this county the wheat, oats and small grain generally have suffered very materially from rust, caused by the abundance of rain in the early part of the season, and from the best information we can obtain, we suppose there is, on the average, in this county and the adjoining one of Harrison, but little over half a crop, and it falls considerably short of the crop of former seasons.

Newcastle, Henry County.—Wheat and corn will not yield over one-half compared with a usual crop; last year was a full crop, as to quantity, but not as to quality. Hay is a full crop. Oats not yet developed, but will be below an average crop. Barley is but little raised. The only cause for our slim crops is the immense quantity of wet weather.

Indianapolis, Marion County.—We believe the wheat crop will be nearly an average one. The wheat on bottom lands was injured during the rainy season, but, as a general thing, bottoms lands are not used for wheat. We do not think the rust has damaged it to any extent. We think there will not be so much wheat, in bulk, as last year, but more in weight, and better in quality. Corn is not so promising, owing to the rains in April and May; the bottom lands, which are mostly used for corn, were not planted until June, but the fine weather during the past three weeks has brought it forward very fast, and it looks fine and healthy. We believe we will have a very fair average crop. Grass is more than an average. Oats will not be an average—they are greatly damaged by rust, but [illegible]. Potatoes promise well.

[illegible] County.—[illegible] Wheat is below an average, although there were more acres planted than last year [illegible]. Corn is [illegible] that there will not be half a crop. Oats, an entire failure.

OHIO.

Greenville, Darke County.—Our wheat crop is nearly all cut, and this week will secure it; it will fall but very little below an average in quantity or quality. Oats, flaxseed and barley will fall off considerably. Corn, if the season should be unfavorable, will prove to be one-half to two-thirds of an average crop.

VIRGINIA.

Stannardsville, Greene County.—Crops of grain are unusually small—cut off by the "joint fly," and the residue by rain.

Cumberland C. H., Cumberland County.—The whole harvest in this section is small, scarcely a half crop made, and that of an inferior quality. May find a crop of oats. Corn looks promising.

Amelia C. H., Amelia County.—Same remarks apply to this as to Cumberland County.

Maysville, Buckingham County.—Same as Cumberland County.

Prince Edward, Prince Edward County.—Same as Cumberland County.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown, Washington County.—The wheat crop of this County will not come up to the one half of the average run of an ordinary crop. Grass and oats good. Corn is looking well.

GEORGIA.

Drayton, Dooly County.—The chief products are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, peas, and sweet potatoes. If the present weather should continue for two weeks longer, the corn crop would be large. The prospects now are more promising than we have ever seen them. We have traveled through a large portion of the southwest of the State, and estimate the corn and potato crops at one-third larger yield, per acre, than any previous year. The cotton crop is also fine.

ALABAMA.

[illegible], Lowndes County.—Corn and cotton are the chief products. The prospects now are that both crops will be as large as any ever made in this county. Perhaps more corn than during any previous season.

ARKANSAS.

Bolivar, Poinsett County.—Products are corn, cotton, wheat and oats. The oat crop is a failure—all others are tolerably good.

Gainesville, Greene County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat and oats. The oat crop is a failure. The prospects for corn and wheat are tolerably good at present.

Pocahontas, Randolph County.—Corn, tobacco, wheat and oats are the staple products. The prospects now are tolerably good.

TEXAS.

Gatesville, Coryell County.—Products are chiefly wheat and corn. The wheat crop, although somewhat injured by "rust," turned out more than an average one. The prospects now are less favorable than was supposed a month ago for a fine crop of corn, in consequence of a failure of rain just at the period of the maturity of that crop. Still an over-supply for the present population will be gathered. Cotton would be produced in large quantities, did the facilities for transportation justify the attempt.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

In Ontario County red Wheat is ready to harvest, and promises a fair yield. White Wheat has been badly damaged by the weevil, as also by excessive heat, which has ripened it prematurely. Oats do not promise well, but Corn and Potatoes are flourishing. Late rains have served these. Similar accounts have been received from various other portions of Western New-York. In Dutchess County, Rye (which will yield fairly) and Hay are being rapidly gathered in. Corn and Potatoes are doing well.

VERMONT.

Crops in this State promise well, and with favorable weather the prospect is that the husbandman will, in Autumn, be liberally rewarded for his labors. The Hay crop will not be as heavy as last year, in consequence of the grass being Winter-killed to some extent, though it will be full an average crop.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Worcester County, and the neighboring districts crops—especially wheat, corn and grass—are doing well, and promise favorably.

NEW-JERSEY.

The *Country Gentleman* has a letter from Salem County, in which the writer says: "We have now secured what I think may be called a fair crop of wheat. A few weeks since there were some misgivings about it, there being in almost every field more or less appearance of the rust; but when cut, it was found in most instances to have sustained but little injury. There is also an abundance of straw, which is more than could be said of last year's crop. Our farmers have also taken from their fields a heavy crop of grass, and have had fine weather for cutting and storing it away. The corn, though somewhat backward, in general looks well."

In Cumberland County, the yield of red wheat may be considered an average one; white wheat, however, although in good seasons it yields better than the red, has suffered from the rust and scab, and it is said will not be more than half a crop. The crop of oats, on account of the dry and hot weather, will prove almost a total failure. The early potatoes are fine and few. Sweet potatoes and water melons, of which there are a good many in that county, are said to be growing finely, and promise a fair yield. The rains of the present week will be in time for the late potatoes. The corn crop, in general, never looked better.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Lebanon, lately, states that "The weather has been exceedingly hot with us for two weeks past—and we are suffering for want of rain—our hay is nearly all cut and stored, and our wheat and rye are rapidly falling under the hands of the reaper—the yield is very promising. Potatoes do not promise well—neither is our corn very flourishing."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, July 20, says: "Our farmers are now gathering in their harvest. The result is varied. In some parts the yield is superb; in others about an average; in others not more than half an average. In some parts of Washington County, we are told, the yield is not more than half an average. At all points, however, the wheat, whether yielding largely or not, is small-grained and apparently shriveled—the result of the extremely hot weather, which matured the grain too rapidly. Rye and Barley are a good yield, and Oats middling, only. The high price of Oats will, however, compensate for any falling off in yield."

OHIO.

Reports from Muskingum County, to July 16, as well as from the neighboring counties and various points elsewhere throughout the State, are to the effect that the wheat crop will yield, at least, an average. The weevil, rust and scab affected it to some extent, but not materially. Oats are going to be a general failure. Corn was very unpromising three weeks ago; but since then it has improved amazingly fast, and the prospects are flattering for a good crop. The corn which was inundated by the freshet on the bottoms was generally replanted with Canada corn, which matures early, and it is growing fine.

INDIANA.

The wheat crop in the Southern part of the State is harvested. In the river counties and for the district extending from forty to fifty miles back from the river the wheat is good. In some localities it is injured by the rust, but the increased extent sown will more than make up for the damage, so that the crop will in this region be a good average crop in quantity. Oats are badly damaged, and there will scarce be one-third of an ordinary crop. Corn, though backward, looks remarkably fine, and with a late Fall a good crop will be made.

WISCONSIN.

A correspondent, writing to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, from Beloit, July 15, says that, "Great alarm is felt in this region for the wheat crop. Whole fields, which looked as promising as wheat fields could look one short week ago, are now found almost entirely destroyed by the blight. Some fields look as though the fire had gone over them—almost every leaf black and dead."

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, July 22, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls.	5	21	—
Flour, bbls.	2,218	1,180	371
Corn, bushels	3,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs.	—	284	—
Whisky, bbls.	50	115	11

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rye continues in lively demand, with sales reported of 3,000 bags Rio, ex *Cecilia*, on terms not disclosed. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—Is inactive at old figures. Sales 450 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—The early Fall Trade has been commenced. The demand, which is moderate, comes mainly from buyers from the South and Southwest. The leading kinds of domestic Cottons are inquired for. The available supplies are not very heavy, and holders are firm. The new assortment of seasonable fabrics are generally ready for inspection. The assortment of Prints is quite varied, and is, on the whole, very creditable to producers. Woolens are generally in good supply. The demand is not brisk, as yet. It is chiefly for fancy Cassimeres, which command fair prices. The Foreign Goods business is reviving. The imports are not large, and importers do not appear to be eager to anticipate, by forced sales, the regular wants of their customers. Prices are opening steadily, and for Silk goods, buoyantly. Messrs. [illegible] & Fox, of Lyons, under date of July 5, speak of the French Silk crop, thus: "We can now state the result of the crop as between one-third and one-half of an average, and generally below that of last year. The information we are receiving respecting the produce of eggs for next year, shows that the *disease, far from disappearing*, is rapidly extending to the greater part of those districts which, *this season*, supplied the only reliable seed, and nowhere is there any appearance of improvement. The hope of the restoration of our silk crop is therefore further off than ever. Although, when the deficiency of the crop was ascertained, prices of cocoons rose considerably, yet the average rates may still be considered exceedingly moderate; this circumstance will consolidate the satisfactory position of present and future business, and our manufacturers are taking advantage of it to make large contracts with the weavers. A good local business has also been done the past month, and 3,000 bales [illegible]

[illegible] We may here [illegible] State Mills, it has been resolved to sell the goods of the Company without delay. [illegible] productions will have been [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very scantily supplied with State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, and prices are higher. [illegible] bbls.

Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible] 7 00

Canadian continues scarce [illegible] prices; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 65@$4 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 90@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$3 60 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal inactive, at [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce, and is in request at improved prices. Nearly all on the market to-day was unsound or inferior, which buyers were reluctant to purchase. Sales since our last [illegible] bushels, including (late evening) ordinary White Canada at $1 00; White Michigan, [illegible]; [illegible] Club at 92c.@93c.; strictly prime was last sold at [illegible]; fair to prime new white Southern [illegible] from $1 30@$1 40; and choice new [illegible] $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn continues scarce and [illegible] of really prime lots steadily inquiring for. The transactions embrace 14,300 bushels at [illegible] for unsound mixed; [illegible] for fair to [illegible] and [illegible] for choice White Southern, ℔ bushel; 4,000 bushels Rye brought 70c.@72c. ℔ bushel. [illegible] Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in [illegible] demand and pretty firm. Western, 45½c.@47½c.; State, 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey City and Pennsylvania, 40c.@42c.; Southern, 32c.@40c., ℔ bushel. [illegible] were 4,500 bushels heated Chicago at [illegible] ℔ bushel.

Shipments of Breadstuffs from [illegible], [illegible] of the last seasons, to July 18.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	126,160	177,182
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	None.	[illegible]

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, July 17.

Flour, bbls.	8,541	Corn, bush.	[illegible]
Spring Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	Oats, bush.	[illegible]
Red Wheat, bush.	5,467	Rye, bush.	2,188
White Wheat, bush.	650	Barley, bush.	[illegible]

HAY—Sales 300 bales, at 40c.@60c. [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in limited request, at former prices.

HOPS—Sales 45 bales last year's crop at [illegible]; and 200 bales old on terms not ascertained.

IRON—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 85c for Common and [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 143 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@32c., with some reported as high as [illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are in limited request within our former range. 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were obtained at [illegible], cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Some 700 bbls. Crude Whale [illegible] at private bargain. Nothing new in Crude Whale. Linseed is in demand at 73c.@74c., cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is heavy and languid at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much; sales having been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for Mess; [illegible] for Clear; [illegible] for Thin Mess, and $14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request at rising prices. Sales 300 pkgs. at [illegible] for dry salted Hams; within a range of from 10c.@10½c. for bagged Hams; and [illegible] for dry salted Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is rather quiet, within a range of from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for fair to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at steady prices. Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 [illegible] for repacked Western Mess; [illegible] for extra do.; [illegible] for Country Mess, and $9 for Railroad Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, [illegible] ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been limited, to-day, within a range of from [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been unusually active, to-day, having been very freely purchased, chiefly for speculation; prices have improved [illegible] ℔ lb. Sales 5,800 hhds., nearly all Cuba, within a range of from 6¼c.@7¾c.; 120 hhds. Melado at 4½c.; and 2,475 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c., mainly at 7½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. prime at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls. at 24c.@[illegible], chiefly at 24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WHALEBONE—12,000 lbs. Ochotsk changed hands on private terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton at 1-16d.@7-32d.; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 1½d.; [illegible] at 1s. 9d., and Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 10 tons Whalebone at ½d. ℔ lb.; 100 pkgs. Tobacco at 5s.; 120 boxes do. at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., and 25 tons Oil at 30s. For Glasgow, 60 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour (by steamer, to fill up) on private terms; and since our last 27,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. For Hamburg, 100 tcs. Rice on terms not ascertained, and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.

Wheat Inspection at Chicago.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 20.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday noon, at their rooms. As soon as the meeting was organized, Chas. H. Walker, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

That the Superintendent of the Board of Trade be instructed to discontinue sending his messengers to the different warehouses for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity and grade of grain shipped by them daily. Also, to discontinue posting the same on the bulletin board.

Upon the motion being seconded, Julian S. Rumsey, Esq., stated that he was opposed to the resolution, because it was but the entering wedge to break up the new system of Wheat Inspection. He stated that the Committee of Inspection had labored incessantly since the time of the adoption of the system to have it faithfully carried out. The system was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade—it was inaugurated to prevent fraud—first, to protect buyers in the country from mixing wheat with damaged, and other substances, and selling the compound as "Spring Wheat," and second, to protect buyers in the city from mixing cargoes of rejected and No. 1 and No. 2, and selling them as "Chicago Spring Wheat," thus damaging the character of our market. He stated that if the resolution passed, they could not consistently hold the country buyers to do what they themselves had refused to do. He concluded by protesting, "in the name of all that is honest and fair," against the passage of the resolution. Mr. [illegible] supported the resolution. He stated that when he signed the agreement drawn up by the Inspection Committee, he had no idea that it was meant to brand each cargo of wheat or corn which left the city with "No. 2" or "rejected."

Colonel Sheppard also supported the resolution.

Chas. H. Dole, Esq., opposed the resolution, and as one of the Inspection Committee, supported the new Inspection from first to last. If [illegible] only given them they would elevate the character of our market.

J. J. Richards, Esq., opposed the resolution. He stated that it was his desire to raise the position of our market to such a degree, that sellers in New-York would not require to call Chicago Spring Wheat "Milwaukee Club," in order to get a fair price for it. He stated that he could show statistics demonstrating that there was four times more "Milwaukee Club" sold in New-York than the whole State of Wisconsin raised. He himself had had a cargo of Chicago Spring Wheat sold in New-York by commission merchants there, and on looking over their books he found it entered "Milwaukee Club." He desired to let Chicago Wheat be sold on its own merits, that if this resolution passed, there would be no check to mixing of cargoes, that the market would be damaged. After speeches from Messrs. Dole and [illegible], supporting the resolution, and Mr. [illegible] opposing it, the chairman put the resolution to the vote, when it was lost. The meeting then adjourned.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending [illegible]

The receipts of Lumber, till stopped by the breaks in the Canals, were large, embracing all kinds of Lumber. The quantity on hand is ample for the demand and well assorted. The sales for the week have been light, though some large transactions for foreign shipments are reported. We also note some sales of Ash and Oak for manufacturing purposes, being the first sales of any extent of the season. The receipts for the next canal week will be light, there being a large break in both the Erie and Champlain Canals. As freights are low, the assortment good, and prices as low as they will be this season, the present is a favorable time for dealers to fill up their yards.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1855	[illegible]	3,035	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	9,776,227	1,404	7,220	[illegible]
1857	7,409,950	750	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	11,001,832	908	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 14, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Coal Trade.

Coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

	Week.	Year.
Shipped North	4,001.17	[illegible]
Shipped South	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

For corresponding week last year:

	Week.	Year.
Shipped North	5,608.00	[illegible]
Shipped South	7,360.00	[illegible]
Total	12,968.00	[illegible]

Hogs in Kentucky.

From returns received from all but [illegible] Counties in the State of Kentucky, of the number of Hogs over six months old, we are enabled to give the following comparison:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total number	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] JULY [illegible], 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible] Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

[illegible]-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person [illegible] a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Payment [illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

[illegible]—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

[illegible] THEATRE—Dermot O'Leary—[illegible] Yankee Housekeeper.

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] Minstrelsy—[illegible].

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE—The Dead [illegible]—[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] leaves [illegible] July [illegible]

[illegible] leaves [illegible] for Liverpool..........July [illegible]

[illegible] Post-Office.

[illegible]...............[illegible] P. M.

[illegible] Railroad......[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]......[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] Railroad......[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]......[illegible]

☞ The European Mails by the Fulton, sailing from this port to Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship America, which has been substituted for the Asia, left Liverpool on the [illegible] inst. for this port, with three days' later news from Europe. She is now in her thirteenth day, and about due.

A Commission has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to examine thoroughly the coal and timber lands of the Deep River country in North Carolina, and to report upon the expediency of establishing, at some point in that State, workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, and other machinery, for naval vessels. The Commission, which is appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, consists of Captain WILKES, Chief Engineer MARTIN L. HUNT, and Naval Constructor POOK.

Boston and vicinity were yesterday visited by a very severe storm, during which the lightning struck in a great many places in the city, in Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Somerville, Chelsea, Roxbury and other places, in some instances destroying life and doing serious damage to property. Albany and vicinity were visited by a similar storm on Wednesday night, which did considerable damage by lightning and otherwise; and yesterday morning a very heavy thunder-storm occurred in this City, in which, however, very little damage of any description was sustained.

JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT, Senior Military Storekeeper at Weedon, near London, (England,) is alleged to have embezzled $10,800 of the moneys of that establishment. He arrived in Boston early in June. An order for his arrest was granted some days since by Judge INGRAHAM. Early Monday morning, after nearly six weeks' chase by Ex-Officer BOWYER, he was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel and taken to the Eldridge-street Jail. Since his arrival, he has traveled extensively between Boston, Newport, Norfolk and Niagara, in company with a young and handsome actress, Miss [illegible], whom, deserting his wife, he brought with him from England, using a great number of aliases to elude recognition. To-day a motion for his discharge from custody will be made before Judge INGRAHAM. The case has excited a good deal of interest abroad, and the embezzlement has been the subject of an investigation by a Commission of Parliament.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Island Hospital took place yesterday on Blackwell's Island, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., officiating as President of the Board of Ten Governors. There were present a large number of invited guests, who, after witnessing the ceremony and hearing an address from Governor SMITH, retired to the Warden's residence, where a bountiful supply of eatables, and something to moisten them, were provided, and there they spent the evening in an exceedingly merry manner.

The bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Miss DEMILT, who, with Mrs. FERGUSON, were drowned at David's Island on Wednesday afternoon, have been recovered and brought to the City for interment. The body of Mrs. JACOBS was found near the spot where the boat was turned over, shortly after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, but the search for Miss DEMILT was prosecuted through the night, only interrupted by the heavy storm, and up to 3½ o'clock yesterday. Her remains were grappled at a spot over a hundred yards from where the accident occurred, and only 15 paces from the shore. All the bodies were packed in ice. That of Miss DEMILT was sent to New-Rochelle, and those of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON were brought to this City by the steamboat Catiline. All the bodies retained, in a remarkable degree, the freshness and naturalness of life. The remains of Miss DEMILT will be sent to the City, and the funeral of all three will take place on Sunday from the Protestant Methodist Church, in Attorney-street.

The Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools was held last night at the Academy of Music, before an immense audience. The exercises were of a most interesting character. One hundred and fifteen ladies and seven gentlemen received diplomas.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending that the streets in the lower part of the City be paved with Belgian pavement, instead of repairing them with cobble-stones. Alderman TUCKER presented an ordinance directing that all dealers in swill-milk should have placed in a conspicuous place on their carts and places of business, "Swill-fed Milk;" a failure to do so, to be punishable by a fine of $50. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet. Cotton, Flour, Wheat and Corn were quite sparingly offered, and were rather inactive. Prices, however, steadily favored sellers. A fair business was reported in Provisions at uniform rates. Rio Coffee was freely purchased. Cuba [illegible] decidedly brisker, and ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine tended downward. [illegible] less sought after. Freights presented no really new features.

NEW PLANS FOR LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We are deluged with communications suggesting new methods for successfully laying the Atlantic Telegraph, many of which undoubtedly show good inventive genius, and might be of essential service if another attempt were to be made to complete that undertaking. But no practical good can result from publishing any of these plans now. If another attempt should ever be made to lay the cable, the work will be undertaken in a more deliberate manner than it was at the last time, and doubtless those who have the management of it will be very willing to avail themselves of any practical suggestions that are offered, let them come from what quarter they may. But, for the present, it is idle to throw out anonymous hints for the prosecution of an undertaking which must involve so large an amount of capital, and call into requisition the energies of the highest scientific attainments, and exhaust the resources of the most fruitful inventive genius. Such a vast enterprise, of so great importance to mankind, and calculated to produce a revolution in the interests of Europe and America, was not to be projected and carried to a successful termination by a few enthusiastic speculators. Such great projects are not to be so easily consummated. It would have been contrary to the course of nature for such great results to have been attained by so small an expenditure of means. It has not yet been satisfactorily proved that the Atlantic Telegraph is one of the possibilities of mechanical effort; and when it shall have been, a more thorough and costly organization than the first one will be required to make it a beneficial success. The money that expended, in the late attempt to lay the cable is not all lost; the experience which it has purchased was absolutely needed to insure the future success of the undertaking.

Ways and Means of the Government.

The General Government is picking up in its Customs revenue at this port. The encouragement, though slight, will be availed of by Secretary COBB to postpone, if possible, until after the meeting of Congress, on the 1st December, his proposals for the second half of the new loan of twenty millions. The first half, it will be borne in mind, is to be awarded to the highest bidders on a 5 ℔ cent. stock, having fifteen years to run, on the 10th prox. It is barely possible, and we hope it may prove practicable, for the Secretary to get another $10,000,000 in addition to his current revenues, until he is afforded the opportunity of impressing his views of some retrenchment toward overcoming his financial emergency on Congress, through his annual report. The chances are still much against him, unless he should defer appropriations already made to the last extremity of his authority to do so. The extraordinary ease of the money market will no doubt render the public creditors and contractors less urgent for immediate settlements, and the same cause will probably keep out nearly the whole of the $20,000,000 Treasury bills, so that his Customs, whatever they may be in amount, from August to December, will be paid in gold.

But the improvement in the business of importation, upon which the main question turns, must be more rapid than at present to enable the Department to dispense very long with the second half of the new loan. The present month is satisfactory only by comparison with May and June. The receipts may reach three millions of dollars and yet be four millions behind last year, two and a half behind 1856, and about seven hundred thousand behind 1855. The month should be the heaviest of the year, but as the crisis has upset nearly all other financial precedents, and it is known that the orders for the Fall importation went out late, and, at first, with great caution, it is possible the receipts will do better in August. The bidders for the first $10,000,000 of the new loan, at all events, would do well not to presume upon another early chance at a public stock so desirable.

While on this subject, we may as well allude to the beginning made on Wednesday in a fresh budget of expenditures for the Indian War in Washington Territory. The movement of troops across the Isthmus of Panama, and to the remotest borders of our Pacific possessions, all by steam, and with the quickest dispatch, is a costly operation. The steamship jobbers, the Panama Company, and other outside parties concerned, will, of course, make the most of it. And numerous contractors, sutlers, and other supply agents and jobbers, are not wanting in Oregon and Washington Territories, whose interest it will be to prolong and increase the expenditures. It seems as though the Federal Treasury is doomed to be victimized by Indian Wars, until the last red man is exterminated or driven into the Pacific ocean, as he has already been driven nearly to it.

Novelties in Diplomacy.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in reviewing the autobiography of Chevalier WIKOFF, and attending especially to the intercourse of that remarkable man with Lord PALMERSTON, takes occasion to say:

"Another revelation or two of the kind will induce us to wonder whether the diplomatic service, as it is ordinarily understood to be, does not resemble the congeries of wheels, cranks and levers, which used to be exhibited as the works of the "Automaton Chessplayer." The public were frankly invited to inspect this mighty mechanical maze, and "assist" at the operation of winding it up with conscientious regularity, after which it could enter into the head of only the most unreasonable skeptic to imagine that the true directing power was supplied by a gentleman doubled up within an exceedingly small compass in a concealed compartment of the cabinet, and playing his game according to the most approved masters of the science. In like manner there is some danger of its being thought that our imposing system of ambassadors, secretaries of legation and *attachés*, is only an elaborate blind. The office which these organs are supposed to perform—the real business of keeping the world in order and making the current of international intercourse run smooth—will seem to depend on the skill and activity of myriads of unsuspected negotiators who walk the earth, or when we wake or when we sleep, and play upon our reason and passions with an unseen hand."

The *Guardian* is evidently behind the times. The days were when diplomacy was a wholly different matter from the thing which now-a-days bears that name. It answered very nearly to the obsolete idea expressed by our English cotemporary. International intercourse was the business of grave and experienced men sent to reside at the courts of neighboring powers, through whom all diplomatic questions, and, indeed, all questions of an international character, were adjusted. Their adjustment might be formal, and to the last degree tedious and punctilious; but there was a consoling certainty, if a Congress sat three months, or a negotiation lasted six, that its task was pretty thoroughly finished when ended; and that it cost no more than the standing salary of the Envoy to gain the result. We have changed all that. The world abounds in roving diplomatists of all grades, who throng the foreign highways, and supersede the Ambassador; volunteer diplomatists, who bustle up to the State Department with their carpet-bags full of conventions; semi-official diplomatists, who anticipate instructions by making treaties with any State sufficiently confiding to treat without inquiring for credentials; secret agents of unknown authority who roam about without the least possible advantage to any but themselves; special envoys and commissioners, dispatched to do what it is the only vocation of resident ministers to attend to. All these are the innovations of a dozen years. Moreover, they are the fruit of American ingenuity. The Chevalier WIKOFF, we suspect, knows more of the matter than any one else. It is certain that his influence with President BUCHANAN, is only second to his influence with Lord PALMERSTON. The administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is famous for its employment of this secondary and secret machinery, indeed, so complicated and extended has it become, that it is almost impossible to indicate a foreign resident who has not his duplicate; and, doubtless, if research could penetrate so far, his triple and four-fold representative. If Mr. BOWLIN is our agent at Bogota, Mr. MORSE must be sent to assist him. If Mr. FORSYTH represents us in Mexico, the Hon. MIKE WALSH hovers around him as special agent. We may have a resident in the Argentine Confederation, but it is no less essential to dispatch a special envoy to Paraguay. Mr. DALLAS is quite adequate to manage all international matters with England; we must nevertheless send a special Commissioner on the coinage business. The several European missions, it might be presumed, are competently filled; yet Chevalier WIKOFF flourishes, chief of the travelling emissaries of them all. And when we deal with domestic and insurgent governments, we cannot rest with even the extended force conceded to the dignity of a foreign power; we must send out four different bodies, each separately vested with the power to procure peace. These novelties are so many recent improvements upon the stage-coach pace of diplomacy in other days. Mr. DALLAS erred in asserting that diplomacy is not taught as a science in America. There is a legion of disciples. The Treasury ledgers bear witness to the fidelity of their labors; the Deficiency bill reduces their success in the pursuit of knowledge to the plainness of a problem in simple addition. A resident minister is but a lay figure. The active and vital potentiality in diplomacy is your special agent.

Liberia and Colonization.

We give place elsewhere to a communication from the Secretary of the New-York Colonization Society, in regard to the charges against the Liberian Government. It must be admitted that a strong presumption is raised in favor of the alleged delinquents. The Secretary admits that no facts are officially before him contradicting the French statement; but from the statutes of Liberia, the character of the Executive, and its previous action in similar circumstances, Mr. PINNEY is satisfied that the narrative of the French Minister is flagrantly mendacious. In leaving the subject—and it is the part of wisdom to leave it until facts in rejoinder are furnished by the far-off colonists—we shall only suggest a correction or two to the argument of the Secretary.

1. The report of Admiral DAMELIN is founded upon official information received from Capt. SIMON, Lieut. PONTEL, and the Anglo-French agent at Monrovia—all concurring in the discreditable tale. The testimony of Dr. DES BRULAIS was not of an official character. As an officer of the *Regina Cœli*, he had displayed great kindness to the captured negroes, insomuch that he alone was spared from the massacre of the whites on board. His relation was contained in a private letter written to his father at Nantes, not destined for publication, and evidently written in perfectly good faith, with thorough knowledge of the circumstances, and warm partiality for the ill-used blacks. It was only when the subject was under lively discussion in England and France, that the elder DES BRULAIS gave the letter to the Press, as a contribution to the scanty knowledge of the disputants. Clearly, testimony of this character is not to be confounded with stories alleged to be trumped up by individuals pandering to the prejudices of the French Government.

2. Testimony merely negative is not evidence. Judge JAMES, Mr. ROYE, Mr. CHESTER, are all excellent, intelligent, and, we doubt not, reliable men; but when they assert that a fact did not occur because they were not cognizant of it, although it plainly might occur without their knowledge, we must be excused for requiring still further and more positive evidence to the point. If the City Comptroller were charged with peculation, Mayor TIEMANN might swear fiercely that he knew nothing of the circumstance, but that would hardly acquit the accused.

3. It is unquestionably true that the laws of Liberia are stringent upon the subject of the Slave-trade, but unfortunately that furnishes no argument against its existence, or proof that the Government does not connive at it. The laws of Spain on the same subject are extremely severe, yet a doubloon per negro in the pocket of the Captain-General, and a handsome *douceur* to the Queen of Spain, enables the trader to flood Cuba with slaves. The laws of the United States declare the Slave-trade to be piracy, but that does not prevent a fleet of slavers fitting out yearly from American sea-ports. The argument is, therefore, defective. A President in Africa may well be expected to act with no greater efficiency than a President in America, or a Queen at Madrid. Until we admit the colored to be the superior race, we have no right to demand of them a superior type of morality.

We state these points, and would urge them upon the Colonization people because we believe the entire purgation of the Liberians from this accusation to be highly important. The exculpation will be worthless if partial. Since we abandoned the traffic in the United States, and since we are suspected the world over of desiring to resume it, the allegation that an American colony on the African coast is actually tampering with the vile business does us infinite mischief. It suggests a doubt whether these Anti-Slavery settlements were not designed to recruit our slave markets; and it calls our sincerity in question, when we declare our freedom from all thought of returning to negro-stealing. The entire exoneration of President BENSON is therefore of no slight consequence. Let us have it, if practicable.

The Canal Steamer.

We learn from the Rochester *Democrat and American*, of Wednesday, that the steam canal-boat *Charles Mack*, which left Buffalo on Saturday evening, arrived at Rochester on Monday evening, having been detained over Sunday near Lockport by running aground.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) morning early," says the *Democrat and American*, "her engine was fired up, and she passed on her way eastward. Many people saw her before leaving, and quite a company took passage on board the little steamer as far as the first lock. Her performance in the enlarged canal was such as to gratify every one who has been looking for the advent of some craft of this kind, to settle forever the question of rivalry between the iron road and the water-course. The *Mack* is about the size of a large canal-boat, nearly filling the locks through which she passes, and carries 1,400 barrels of flour. She is moved by a screw propeller, sunk at the stern. Going at the rate of four or five miles per hour (about the speed of the old passenger packets) no swell is caused that can do any injury to the canal banks; even when starting no more disturbance is caused in the water than was usual when one of the fast packets had cast loose, and her three horses had given the first motion to those once much-admired vessels. The captain of the *Mack* regards this trip as an experiment, and is quite reserved as to any opinion the conduct of his steamer may have given him. As to fuel, about one ton and a half per diem, in a trip of say ninety miles, (this is our own estimate,) is burned—about $5 a day for fuel. The question of economy is an important one, and will be effectually solved in one trip round."

The success of this experiment will be nearly as important to this State as that of FULTON's enterprise fifty years ago. What is required is to attain a sufficient degree of speed without too great an expense, and without injury to the banks of the canal. We shall not be disappointed if these results are not fully reached in the present trial. The enlargement is not yet completed at all points, and there is much room for instruction from experience. Steam is a new motive power on the canal. Embarrassments, to some extent, must therefore be looked for. But our confidence is strong that they will be overcome by the skill and perseverance of the boatmen, than whom no class of citizens is more energetic in surmounting difficulties.

The great contest between canals and railroads, as to freight, turns upon the success of steam in propelling the boats. Consequently the people of this State cannot look upon any experiment like that of the *Charles Mack* with indifference. The canals have been built with the public money, and their triumph is a public interest of the greatest magnitude.

Quite as Bad as We Seem.

Every man, says the satirist, has his skeleton closet. He goes thither secretly, and bemoans himself. But when the mourner is a rising man, and his way is plainly in sight of public curiosity, and exposed to private remark, and gibe, and scandal, the door of his skeleton oratory swings open, and the world gazes at the rottenness within, compassionately, perhaps, but surely with a sensation of unspeakable disgust. In this personal luxury Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON indulges. He has a skeleton of the hugest dimensions. They made him Colonial Secretary the other day, and an admiring constituency returned him to Parliament from Herts; but his domestic concerns rise with him, and the world discusses them, and rejoices in them, and envy felicitates itself on this capital illustration of the law of compensation. For with all his havings in the way of earthly promotion, affluent wealth, and a splendid social position, Sir EDWARD has a wife—and she is the death's head and cross bones, which disfigure his existence, and blight his prospects.

It is many years ago since the orbit of the young and laborious novelist was crossed by the lady. She shone brilliantly in London society. Gay, witty, handsome, accomplished, intellectual, she ran away with the youngster's heart, and no doubt kept undisputed possession of it for a long time—in fact, until the hard-working student acquired a taste for London dissipation, and set up a separate establishment in town. To facilitate his toils, he hired a suite of apartments in one of the inns of Court, where it is almost incredible the amount of labor his unwearying diligence accomplished. But one bright day it came to the reluctant ear of Mrs. BULWER, that the ardor of her husband was not exclusively literary. It was breathed that strange spirits haunted his *quasi* bachelor quarters, and the wife, as well-conducted wives always do, went in person to investigate the business. Climbing the stairs to the marital snuggery, she was startled by the sound of revelry within, and stopped by the lacquey, who stood without and stoutly denied her admittance. The power of woman's rights, however, proved too cogent for the doorkeeper, and she burst into the room. And the scene—who shall describe it? There was the indefatigable scholar at the head of a board laden with choicest viands and rarest wines, and surrounded by a half-dozen notorious demireps of unmistakable reputation. It is sufficient to imagine the tableau, and pass to the catastrophe, which consisted in the separation of the hapless pair, Mrs. BULWER receiving £400 by way of maintenance. The husband took unrestrainedly to his gay life; the wife took to lampooning and castigating her husband. She wrote a novel, displaying all the talent which pique and venom excite, if it exist at all, in womankind, and as the "Man of Honor," it must be confessed the future statesman did not appear to advantage. She wrote other novels, in which that hated figure uniformly flourished in the foreground, a lettered Mephistopheles with well-concealed hoof and horns. In the meantime, the novelist got on in the world. His literary fame settled upon a firmer basis; his relatives died opportunely; he became a baronet, and the proprietor of Knebworth, with an endless rent-roll, and played no insignificant part in politics. Each of these upward tendencies augmented the wrath of the deserted wife. Her attacks increased in frequency and intensity. And not confining her aversion to her husband, she bestowed a fair share upon her son, Mr. R. E. LYTTON, who formerly resided at Washington with his uncle, Sir HENRY, and is now attached to the British Legation at St. Petersburg. It is only a few months ago that Lady BULWER published a new, and what she chose to call a "photographic" novel, styled *All the World and His Wife*, in which the anti-conjugal attacks gain in poignancy what they lose in violence. At the hustings, too, when her husband was portraying the recommendations of himself and conservatism to a delighted squirearchy, there was the indignant wife, confronting the orator, and blasting the flowers of his rhetoric with her fiery denunciations. This was carrying the war one march too far. Lady BULWER, who has sunk into a confirmed monomaniac, was seized by her husband's orders, and confined in a madhouse at Brentford, where she remains. Her friends, it is stated by the London *Morning Post*, are about taking legal measures to procure her release, and much fruity and delectable scandal is anticipated from the proceedings.

EVENING POST VS. THE TRIBUNE.—If that union of the opposition which is conceded to be necessary for the defeat of the Democracy next Fall, depends in any considerable degree upon the two leading Republican journals in this City, there is little prospect that it can take place. For some days the *Post* and the *Tribune* have been earnestly engaged in discussing the position and political history of Mr. THURLOW WEED. One of the points upon which they are unable to agree, is, whether that gentleman is, or is not, the putative father of the Republican Party. We find the *Post* maintaining the affirmative of the argument: and not without force. It proves that Mr. WEED was at Syracuse at the Convention of 1856, when it claims that party to have been begotten, and thus makes out a strong presumptive case. But its reasoning is somewhat damaged by Mr. WEED's own statement that the latch-string of the Convention was placed beyond his reach. Whether that fact would necessarily preclude the paternity imputed to him we do not undertake to decide. The question is curious, and well worthy the attention of the learned. Besides, the *Tribune* avers that the *Post* has made a mistake of one year in the age of the party—that in point of fact its inception occurred at Saratoga in 1855,—Mr. WEED not being there at all. Nor are these the only points of difference. Others are mooted quite as important. For example, the papers in question are not agreed as to the qualifications for Republican membership.

We do not propose to follow out their discussion, much less to arbitrate between them. But it is obvious that the complications which hinder a union of all who oppose the National Administration in this State are increasing. This, too, in the face of the manifest necessity of consolidation, if the Republicans are to have any chance of victory in November. The Democracy are evidently taking heart from the aspect of affairs. They see in Republican dissensions their own success assured.

But their hopes may possibly be disappointed. There is time, yet, for a union of the opposition. The obstacles in its way are not wholly insurmountable. They originate in the jealousy, rivalry and personal ambition of leaders. Everything depends upon the Republican Convention. If it truly represents the will and wishes of nineteen-twentieths of its constituents, the Republican ticket may be expected to prevail in November. But otherwise, Democratic success is reasonably certain.

Movement of Emigration.

In another column we compile from the report of the British Commissioners of Emigration a statement of the outward movement from the British Islands, down to April 1, 1858. The results are interesting. During the latter months of last year, and the earlier ones of the present, the flow towards America had steadily declined, while the reflux from this country had as steadily augmented. The emigration for January, February and March, of 1858, is less than during the same quarter of any year since 1846. The return-tide the Commissioners very properly ascribe to the decline of business, resulting from the panic of last Fall. The cessation of the influx is attributable doubtless to the same cause; but the report refers it to the activity of the recruiting for the army service in England. There is no room to doubt that both causes have been operative.

We are also enabled to furnish a statement of German emigration during the past year. It is derived from a paper supplied the British Commissioners by Mr. J. WARD, the British Consul at Leipzig. It would appear that the out-go from the Continent is governed by the same laws which control the out-go from England. The returns exhibit an increased activity during last year over the two years immediately preceding, while they fall seriously below the figures of 1852, '53 and '54. The figures of the Prussian Consulate at New-York are added, stating the entire emigration at this port at 136,233 in 1855, at 141,915 in 1856, and at 183,773 in 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The States and Mr. John Appleton—The Union, Mr. Wendall and the Public Binding—Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the House, and his First Assistant, Mr. Carter, and his Works.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20.

The *States* is down upon the Hon. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant-Secretary of State, and reputed Editor of the *Union*, "like a thousand of brick."

It says charges are made against Mr. APPLETON of corruption, of using his position and influence to put money in his purse to the tune of ten thousand a year, or more, and calls upon Congress for an Investigating Committee to inquire into the facts in the matter, and expose the truth to the public gaze.

The charges are, that Mr. APPLETON, true to his well-known Yankee instincts, obtains, in addition to the very handsome salary of his office, some ten thousand dollars a year, more or less, from his sharp Yankee coöperator, CORNELIUS WENDALL, as supervisory or writing Editor of the *Union*, which Mr. WENDALL publishes; and that Mr. APPLETON uses his influence with President BUCHANAN and the members of the Cabinet to obtain, for Mr. WENDALL's benefit, the binding of all the Executive Departments, as well as of all their advertising patronage.

The law is explicit, and was recently framed to meet the case, that the Executive Departments should give out their binding patronage to practical and competent *binders*, and to none others. Mr. WENDALL is simply a *printer*, and a very good one, but *no binder*. Mr. APPLETON and the Cabinet Ministers all know this, and yet they trample the law under their feet and give a printer all their binding patronage to the exclusion of the many Administration men in this city who are practical and competent *binders*, and who have asked to have the binding, or a portion of it, given to them. But no, "The *Union* must be preserved," as one of them told Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, who had tried to excuse himself for having conferred his binding patronage upon the printer who publishes the *Union*.

The Administration has no organ, needs none and pretends that it will have none. Still the *Union* must be preserved! and Mr. APPLETON, the Assistant Secretary of State, must guide, direct and control it, and get as much for his labor, out of the public Treasury, as his colaborer, WENDALL can well spare for his "aid and comfort."

But there is another matter for a Congressional Committee to inquire into, in relation to patronage bestowed upon Mr. WENDALL, to enable him to preserve the *Union*, which the *States* has not yet alluded to. It is the binding patronage of the House of Representatives and the Congressional Library, bestowed by Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the House, who is reputed to be an out-and-out Douglas man. The reserved binding of the House has been bestowed upon Mr. WENDALL, and the amount is large. He also has the job of rebinding the *Congressional Globe* and Appendix, for the Library and for the House of Representatives. Already, as is understood, he has bound 72 sets for the Library, and each set contains some 45 volumes. This job, at a dollar a volume, is worth upwards of $3,000. To what extent the whole job will reach it is hard to say. These volumes, which have been and are to be rebound, at $1 per volume, have been well bound in Russian leather, which is far more durable than the sheep-skin which they are, and are to be, bound in. So much for the job bestowed by Mr. ALLEN upon Mr. WENDALL, to enable the latter to keep alive the *Union* in its malignant warfare upon the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the bosom friend of Mr. ALLEN. How is this? Is it the work of Mr. ALLEN? It cannot be. It must be the work of Mr. CARTER, who is Mr. ALLEN's chief clerk. It is Mr. CARTER, probably, who has done one or two other things which look as if there is to be some *Carterizing* under this Congress, as there was some *Cullumizing* under the last one.

The law expressly directs that contracts for coal and fuel for the House shall be given to the lowest competent bidder. Several bids were sent in to furnish the coal—some three or five hundred tons. The lowest bid was made by Dr. CHAPIN, a competent man. But the contract was withheld from him and given to Mr. CASTLEMAN, whose bid was twenty cents higher than that of Dr. CHAPIN. Why was this done, and who did it, in the face of the law against it? It is understood that the upholsterer, Mr. CLARK, is doing a fine and profitable business, under the management of Mr. CARTER. *More anon.* JUNIUS.

The Great Monopolist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A New Version of the Shorter Catechism, illustrative of the Democratic Principle of Equal Rights and No Monopoly.

Who was elected Printer to the Senate of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

WM. L. HARRIS.

Who executes the Printing of the Senate?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who was elected Printer to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

Mr. STEADMAN.

Who executes the Printing of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who obtained the contract for binding *all* of the documents for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

Who obtained the contract for binding the *Congressional Globe* for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

C. WENDELL & Co.

What law was passed at the first Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress relative to the Binding for the Executive Departments?

That the Binding should be awarded to practical and competent binders.

Who obtained the contracts for the Executive Department binding from the Secretaries of State, *Interior, War, Navy, Treasury and Postmaster-General*?

C. WENDELL & Co.

What body of conservationists authorized the disentombment of the mouldy relics of *old Documents*, and sent them to WENDELL's Bindery to be rebound, at Uncle Samuel's expense?

Echo answers—*Who?*

Who obtained the contract for Printing the "*State Papers?*"

C. WENDELL & Co.

Is WENDELL a "*practical Bookbinder?*"

NO!

Are any of the Cabinet officers interested in the Public Printing Contracts?

Guess so.

Has one of the Secretaries any interest in a *Connecticut Paper Mill*, which furnishes paper for the Public Printing?

Guess so.

What is Democracy?

"*Equal Rights and No Monopoly!*"

CHRISTIAN.

The Attorney-street Methodist Picnic Casualty.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING BODIES OFF DAVID'S ISLAND—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The particulars of the disaster at David's Island, on Wednesday, which caused the drowning of three ladies who were on a pic-nic excursion, were published in yesterday's TIMES. When the boat left the Island the body of Mrs. JACOBS had not been recovered, but it was found a few minutes after 6 o'clock, near where the boat capsized.

The remains were placed beside those of Mrs. FERGUSON, in a shed which had been erected on the Island for the use of visitors. Four or five boats came over from New-Rochelle provided with grappling irons, and remained industriously at work through the night, only interrupted by the terrible storm which came the latter part of the night. The husband of Mrs. FERGUSON, Capt. [illegible] and Sergeant [illegible], of the Thirteenth Precinct, and JAMES MCKINNEY, sexton of the Attorney-street Church, were also there, doing all they could to find the missing body of Miss DEMILT. Their labors were kept up, by aid of a bright moonlight, until between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., a portion of the company remaining to watch the bodies already recovered. At this hour a terrific storm swept over the bay, when all the party gathered under the humble roof which sheltered the living and the dead from its fury. The heavy claps of thunder seemed to shake the Island to its foundations; the lightning flashed from every quarter of the heavens at once. For more than an hour this little company remained grouped closely together, the fury of the storm and the falling rain rendering all conversation inaudible.

The solemnity of this scene made a deep impression upon the party, and Captain [illegible] says they will long remember it as one of the most impressive they ever witnessed. When the storm had passed over, and the moon once more shone out, the grappling was again renewed. It was not, however, until 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, that their labors were successful. At that hour the party in one of the boats which was at work about fifteen paces from the shore, and a hundred yards from where the boat upset, fastened to an object, and in a moment more the loose flowing robes and disheveled hair of a female body rose to the surface. It was the remains of Miss DEMILT.

The Coroner of Westchester County held an inquest on the bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON. The owner of the small boat was the principal witness. His account corroborates the statements published in yesterday's TIMES. Other witnesses were examined whose testimony agreed with that already given. Their verdict was accidental drowning.

Meantime, the bodies of the deceased, which had been packed in ice, remained in the shed, and their features were as fresh and unchanged as when first taken from the water, appearing more as if they were asleep than dead.

The bodies of Mrs. JACOBS and Mrs. FERGUSON were brought to the City yesterday, on board the steamer *Catiline*, that of Miss DEMILT being carried to New-Rochelle, yesterday afternoon. After being prepared for burial, it will be brought to the City. The funeral of the three deceased ladies will be held on Sunday at the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street. Miss [illegible], who was brought to the City in an almost insensible condition, is doing unexpectedly well, and will in all probability recover.

Quarantine Affairs.

There have been no arrivals from infected ports directly, at the lower Quarantine as yet, in consequence of the orders recently issued by the Health Officer not being generally known among the pilots. The following vessels arrived at the upper Quarantine Wednesday night and this morning, and were immediately ordered down the Bay: Ship *Silas Holmes*, from New-Orleans, barks *Celia*, *W. O. Alden*, brigs *King Bird*, *Ida*, and schooner *J. [illegible]*—all from ports in Cuba. The crews of the vessels at this station are in good health, excepting on board the ship *Grotto*, where two new cases of sickness have occurred since Wednesday. They were brought up to the Hospital.

This ship was from Sagua, bound for Falmouth, England, but put into this port on the 6th inst., the captain having died of fever, and the crew sick. Since then a new crew has been shipped, four of whom have been taken out sick. The remainder of them yesterday mutinied, and on the refusal of the captain to allow them to come on shore, got out one of the ship's boats, and were making their way towards the Narrows, when they were taken in charge by Captain ROYS, of the Quarantine steamer *Cinderella*, and brought into the Quarantine inclosure. There are in all 24 sail at the lower anchorage, as follows: 2 steamers, 4 ships, 8 barks, 8 brigs, and 2 schooners. The two steamers are the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, who is discharging coal and taking in ice, and the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, who will sail for Havana in a few days.

The report that the commanding officer of this vessel refused to allow his sick to go into hospital at the Quarantine, is slightly incorrect. Capt. TORRES had no objections to their being taken out of the ship, but from the fact of their not understanding our language, might perhaps not receive that particular care which they would if they could make themselves understood. Having this view of the matter, he preferred, for the comfort of the sick, that they should remain on board. They are doing well.

A stevedore, named JOHN MAHERSON, died in the hospital yesterday morning of yellow fever, having contracted the disorder while at work on vessels discharging cargoes. Several others are also sick.

WANTS TO REDEEM HIS LITTLE CHILDREN.—LEWIS SMITH has been the slave of a Mr. HUMBLOW, (or HUMBUG,) of Franklin County, Ky. He had a wife and six children. He worked and saved $200, and raised $700 more, which he paid for his own freedom. Mr. HUMBLOW then gave him his own wife and two youngest children, but takes care of them while LEWIS is soliciting funds to purchase his remaining four children, which he agrees to sell for $1,200. LEWIS has raised $300, which will pay for one of the four, and is now soliciting the balance, ($900) to make the whole family free. He has letters from the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the Rev. JOHN G. FEE, and the Hon. GERRIT SMITH, strongly commending his case to the sympathy of the public. Mr. HUMBLOW has been offered a thousand dollars for the oldest son, but refuses to sell him to any one except the father, and from him he will accept $300. Mr. HALLOCK, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, has consented to receive any donations that are offered.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON MARY ANNE MCCABE.—HER HUSBAND ACQUITTED.—Yesterday, Coroner CONNERY held an inquest at the house of FRANCIS EVERS, No. 246 Division-street, on the body of MARY ANNE MCCABE, supposed to have been murdered on Wednesday, by her husband, MATTHEW MCCABE. The testimony showed that the parties were grossly intemperate, and were constantly quarreling and fighting. Dr. FINNELL, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that the deceased came to her death by compression of the brain, which might have resulted from violence or apoplexy, produced by intemperance. The jury returned, as their verdict, that she died from "compression of the brain, from blood, the result of intemperance," whereupon MCCABE was set at liberty.

ANOTHER GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL VS. THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—It is reported that arrangements are in progress for a match at base-ball, between a selected nine of the New-York Common Council, and a selected nine of the Brooklyn Common Council. The time is not yet definitely settled, but it is understood that the match will be played on the Fashion Race Course, and that the proceeds will be given to such charities as may be mutually agreed upon.

The Burglars Reconnoitering—A Vigilance Committee in Astoria, L. I.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inhabitants of this little village, the ordinary tranquillity of which is so great as to be oppressive to a New-Yorker, have been thrown into commotion during the past week by the fact that a band of burglars have commenced operations in their midst. During the past week, the house of a gentleman connected with one of the New-York banks was entered during the night, and property to the amount of fifty dollars abstracted. The robbers had the hardihood to enter the chamber where the master and mistress of the house were sleeping the heavy sleep of the just, to clear the former's unmentionable garment of the loose change it contained, and take a loaded pistol which hung about a foot and a half above the head of the sleeping proprietor.

They further enjoyed themselves in the basement over a breakfast of cold meat, cheese, &c., which had been laid for the morning consumption of *pater familias*, before his departure for the City. Several bottles of lager-bier, which they discovered in the apartment, helped to make the repast an agreeable one. From the odor of bad tobacco which was emitted from the room in the morning, it is more than probable that those worthy artists enjoyed a pleasant smoke after their pleasant and unexpected meal. The *robbee* cannot imagine how he could have slept through the popping of lager-bier corks and the other noises the intruders must have made. He can only explain it by saying it was chloroform—or, as some most respectable elderly females here have it, *kulloroform*.

When the news was heard next day, a Vigilance Committee was immediately organized under the auspices of some worthy servants of our respected Uncle Samuel, of certain of those who do the city-fathering for the village. They patrol nightly, but have not come upon the track of a burglar. It has been hinted that lately, while a detachment was watching on one corner of a street, a cool burglar was "prospecting" on the other. I forgot to mention that on the night of the first robbery, the stores of our rival butchers were broken open, but the burglars did not find anything in one, and, according to report, only a few bad bills in the other.

A subscription for the purchase of revolvers is mooted, and in the meantime the village tinsmith has been employed in fabricating tin stars, as the distinguishing badge of the Vigilants. Policemen's clubs are the weapons in actual use. For the purpose of internal defence, rusty swords, spits, axes, &c., are placed nightly by each villager's couch, and the belligerent spirit has even reached the ladies. Two of the latter who board in the same house with your correspondent, have insisted, notwithstanding his pacific disposition, on his going to bed nightly with the longest carving-knife in the house.

The native Astorians are of opinion that the burglars are from New-York, but they seem to forget that there is metal more attractive, and just as much impunity in Gotham of the groggery-lounging policemen.

Further particulars when they transpire.

Yours, WHACK.

City Cars—An Advocate of Standers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "T." enters a remonstrance against certain "abuses" which exist in the management of City cars, which remonstrance, though he is supported from time to time through the Press, I think is both unjust and ridiculous. In the first place, he misunderstands why the City cars are run at all. He seems to think they are made and run especially for the *pleasure* of a few fortunate individuals who happen to arrive first at an empty car; he would have two-thirds of the seats filled and everybody else prohibited. Hear what he says: "It would be an enviable luxury to have at one's command these easy going conveniences by which one is transported at a cheap fare from one extremity of the City to the other." "T.'s" ideas on this subject are all wrong. Cars are run for the accommodation and not the pleasure of the public. If I want to go up town by the Fourth-avenue cars, and on arriving at the Park find all the seats taken, who has a right to tell me I shan't stand up if I feel so inclined, and if 20 others would rather stand than walk or wait for the next car, whose business is it but their own?

Standers suffer as much and sometimes more than sitters in a full car. No one is compelled to ride in them, and if others choose to bear such discomforts for the sake of getting home quick, who has a right to complain. When "T." gets in an empty car, and shortly finds that he is crowding his neighbor in consequence of the influx of passengers, does he, actuated by an intensely charitable feeling, get out for fear of being a nuisance? I'd warrant he would be the last one to do it. If, as "T." says, a limited number should only be admitted, how are passengers along the line of the road to be carried from point to point. Not once an hour does a car reach Centre-street without most all the seats being taken, and certainly others have as good a right to ride as those who get in at the Park. If T., and those of his opinion want to ride alone let them hire carriages, or if they want the benefit of the cheapness they must bear the inconvenience, or if they want the cheapness and plenty of room the conductor no doubt will hoist them on top, where they can stand, or sit, or lie down, without any one stamping on their toes, or having any one's cane execute involuntary solos on their knee-pans.

Yours respectfully, E. P.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man found, on Wednesday night, at the foot of King-street, East River. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age, and was dressed in a dark coat and dark pants; had a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other. Several bricks were fastened inside of his shirt-bosom, and from this fact the Jury were inclined to believe that he committed suicide. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of a German, about 50 years of age, was found at the foot of Fortieth-street. The deceased was well dressed, and appeared to have been in the water but a short time. From papers found in his possession he is believed to have been a peddler. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

A NEW-YORK YOUTH DROWNED AT TRENTON FALLS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a son of Mr. GEO. W. JEWETT, of this City, was drowned at Trenton Falls, N. Y., under the following circumstances: Miss JEWETT and her twin brothers aged 14½ years, with a son of Mr. MOORE, proprietor of the hotel at that place, a lady, her son and daughter, started for a walk around the Falls. Passing along the ledges of rock near the Falls they came to a place which was considered very dangerous on account of the slippery and uncertain nature of the path. Here the boys were warned not to go further but to return. Instead of doing so, it appears that they passed on. Soon after, a scream was heard, and a hat was seen floating in the water, and then the rest of the boys came back saying that one of the twins, named GEORGE W. JEWETT, Jr., had gone over the fall, having slipped from the path. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him but it was impossible as the current was so swift that he was immediately swept a long distance from the spot where he fell. Information was immediately telegraphed to Mr. JEWETT, who started Wednesday evening for Trenton Falls. The drowned youth was a very promising lad, and was much beloved by his friends and companions.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The Bank for Savings (Bleecker-street) has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. to depositors over $500, and 3½ per cent. under $500. Also an extra dividend of the same amount to each depositor. This dividend (or interest) amounts on the present occasion to about $350,000. The deposits in this institution exceed eight millions of dollars, being larger, we are informed, than the deposits in any other Savings Bank in this country. The total Savings deposits in this City alone are over thirty-three millions of dollars, among sixteen institutions, and belong to about one hundred and fifty thousand depositors.

RUN AWAY ACCIDENT.—After Mr. J. COLLINS, residing at No. 25 Suffolk-street, had helped his family out of a carriage last evening, in front of his residence, the horses suddenly took fright and ran down the street. The horses ran against a girl having a child in her arms, seriously injuring both of them. The run away team was soon captured, and no further damage done.

STORM.—A tremendous storm of rain and wind accompanied by lightning and much thunder, passed over the City about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but so far as we hear, it did no great damage.

A WINDY WELL.—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* mentions a curious well discovered in Smith County, about a month ago. A Mr. BAUGH was boring for water in the piney woods, and when he had bored about 40 feet, "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring, and waited to see what would come out of it. He placed a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the dew cometh, or whither it goeth."

NOBLE CONDUCT.—A person visiting Staten Island states that Mr. SAMUEL DANA, of Boston, on Sunday last, the 18th inst., saved the lives of three men, who were upset in a boat about half a mile from the island shore, and who were nearly exhausted before he could reach them. The scene was witnessed with admiration by scores of persons on Staten Island, and Mr. DANA received many congratulations for his noble and successful efforts.

Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Murnaga.

From the Washington Union.

MR. EDITOR: As various publications containing false statements have appeared in different newspapers relating to the difficulty between Mr. CORCORAN and Mr. MURNAGA, I ask the favor of your columns for the purpose of giving a true account of the origin and progress of that difficulty. It arose in consequence of Mr. MURNAGA's conduct towards a niece of Mr. CORCORAN's, whom he most improperly and offensively followed through the streets of Washington, compelling her to resort to very annoying expedients for the purpose of avoiding him. Upon learning this fact, Mr. CORCORAN expressed his opinion of Mr. M.'s conduct to that person in very decided language. For this Mr. M. demanded an apology. Mr. C. refused to give him one, because he did not believe that Mr. M.'s conduct in the premises was such as to entitle him to it. Upon this refusal, Mr. M. gave to Mr. CORCORAN notice of a challenge. On the evening of the same day on which this notification was given, Mr. MURNAGA, in response to a note from Mr. CORCORAN's daughter, sent by her for the sole purpose of preventing a hostile meeting between the said parties, (the fact of the hostile message being known to her as well as to several others,) made his appearance in Mr. C.'s house in his known absence. Mr. C. was made acquainted with the fact of Mr. M.'s presence in his house. Mr. CORCORAN, proceeding thither in company with Senator BRIGHT, made search for the person whom, under the circumstances, he could not otherwise consider than as a most culpable intruder. He was found concealed under and behind a piano in the picture gallery, whither he had retreated on Mr. C.'s entry into the house. Upon his being seized by Mr. CORCORAN, he presented a revolver, every chamber of which was heavily loaded and capped. He was struck no blow by any person other than Mr. CORCORAN. It is true that when he presented the pistol he was seized by the servants, but no blow was struck by them. The pistol was forcibly taken from his hands by Senator BRIGHT, and the intruder thrust out of the house. He was accompanied to Mr. C.'s house by one accomplice or more, who remained on the outside of the house. The pistol was retained by Mr. CORCORAN and immediately afterwards was taken by Senators SLIDELL and BRIGHT to the residence of the Spanish Minister, and shown by them to said Minister. They then and there, on Mr. C.'s behalf, requested the immediate dismissal of Mr. M.

All this happened more than two months ago. Subsequent to this occurrence, several notes were sent by Mr. M. to Mr. C., of which no notice was taken. A formal challenge was also sent, which Mr. C.'s friends acting for him declined, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to them. Immediately after Mr. CORCORAN's and his family's arrival in New-York from the West, Mr. M. left his own hotel and entered himself on the books of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. C. and family were stopping, as "Mr. Vildesola, of Havana." He was then and there threatened by one of the proprietors of said hotel with expulsion from the same if he continued his annoyances.

On Monday afternoon, the 5th of July, according to the sworn statement of a credible and perfectly disinterested witness, already published in your paper, Mr. M. committed an assault upon Mr. CORCORAN while Mr. C. was in the act of entering the front door of his own house, by flinging his glove at Mr. C., and at or about the same time, presenting a pistol. When Mr. C. turned round, he found Mr. M. in the act of presenting a pistol at him, MURNAGA at the same time retreating eastwardly along the pavement, exclaiming, in excited tones, "shoot: shoot!" Mr. C. presented no pistol or other deadly weapon—in fact, he drew none, as Mr. M., from the moment Mr. C. saw him, began and continued to retreat, using the language above stated. At no time was Mr. M. nearer than ten feet to Mr. C. Mr. CORCORAN was not struck by Mr. M.'s glove, nor was Mr. C. aware of the presence of Mr. M. until he was induced to turn round by hearing the exclamation "there is my glove," and then he saw Mr. M. near the bottom of the steps, on the footway. To Mr. M.'s exclamation, Mr. CORCORAN replied that he did not intend to shoot at him, but would send him to the Penitentiary where he ought to be.

Mr. M. left the city immediately after this occurrence, and proceeded to Baltimore. From thence he dispatched another hostile message, which was treated with the contempt it deserved.

These, in fact, are the well authenticated facts relating to this affair. Their perusal must satisfy every well-regulated mind that Mr. C. has been subjected to annoyances of the most aggravating and irritating character. They are rendered more so by the fact that Mr. M. has been during the whole of the time, and is now, connected with the Spanish Legation, as its Secretary. Mr. M. has committed offences which, if they had been perpetrated by a citizen of our own country, would have subjected him to the severest punishment. Mr. CORCORAN throughout these scenes has borne himself with great moderation. He has the consolation of knowing that he has the heartfelt approval and sympathy of our entire community.

Cardinal Wiseman's Opinion of Evangelical Societies.

Cardinal WISEMAN's Pastoral, lately issued, contains the following passage:

"There are societies for the multiplication of regular and irregular agents of various sects, not only of additional curates, but of Bible-readers, catechists, lay missionaries, tract distributors, and other such innumerable; there are societies for publishing and distributing tracts and fly-sheets by bales, with that most gigantic living evidence of sterility ever given by heresy, the Bible Society, with its millions of unfruitful volumes. Then how many aim at rivaling or supplanting the truly Apostolic Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*, or the more general French Association for the Propagation of the Faith, under the titles of Missionary Societies, Anglican or Dissenting, for every part of the world. And oh! more grievous still, more than one such combination holds on, *for waging war against the poor of Ireland, and perverting its starving inhabitants*. Add to these, Evangelical Alliances, and other such societies, the very avowed purpose of which is to combine all sects on the principle which is as old as St. Gregory's age, "That all heresies unite, when war is waged against the Church of God." And even those associations which have in view more immediately the education of the poor, keep steadily before them the same adverse purpose. The promoters of ragged schools make it their boast how many Catholic children are drawn into them, to the detriment of their best and only patrimony—their faith. Other school unions, while they hold out every inducement to our children, of gratuitous admission, efficient education, and eleemosynary seduction to attend them, make the distinctive cry of Protestantism their password for entry—the perniciously indiscriminate reading of God's sacred Word. While all such instruments of zeal are used against us, the world is clearly with them; and they are wielded with worldly wisdom and vigor, by its children."

The Recent Earthquake in Mexico.

The following interesting account of the recent earthquake in Mexico is contained in the dispatch from our Minister to that country, Mr. FORSYTH:

"On the 19th ultimo the severest earthquake of the present century was experienced in this city, and, as far as heard from, in all parts of Mexico. I was walking in the street at the time, with Mr. FEARN. My first impression was that I was seized with a sudden vertigo, and upon stretching out my hand to my companion for support, I found him making the same motion. The falling of the people upon their knees, their audible prayers, the violent slamming of the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, soon admonished us that it was a *temblor* of unusual violence.

We were arrested immediately under the tall spire of the Convent of the Profesa. Looking up, and finding it swaying to and fro like the inverted pendulum of a clock, we moved away from its dangerous proximity and paused in the middle of the street. The motion was so great that it was not easy to keep one's feet, although bracing them apart and planting a cane to aid them. The motion produced upon the houses has precisely the effect of a sea-swell, the spongy soil upon which the city is built yielding to the terrific phenomenon in a series of long undulating waves. It lasted a minute and a half, though not with the greatest violence all the time, for, if it had, not one of the massive walls of which this city is built, would have been now standing. As it was, there is hardly a house, or a church, that has not been more or less damaged; some have fallen, killing persons and animals, while hundreds are only kept up by the props which have been applied to them. My own house has a crack in one of the inner walls from the roof to the ground, while a seam is opened the whole length of the Azota. For several days all carriages were prohibited in the streets, lest some house should be shaken down. Several churches have been abandoned as unsafe. The place is very much damaged. It appears to have been more severe on the Pacific than on the Atlantic slope, as we hear of several villages totally destroyed in that region. If Mexico had been built in the fragile style of an American city, it would now be a mass of ruins. With all its massive walls, it has had a narrow escape.

The earthquake was unaccompanied by any noise except the cracking of beams and stone walls and the furious banging of open doors and windows. The heavy masonry of the Chapultepec aqueduct was broken and wasting the water in more than a hundred places within the space of a mile and a half. No living person remembers a movement of equal violence and duration. Houses which have stood unscathed a hundred years have opened their seams to the fury of this one; and, indeed, after experiencing its effects one is amazed to look around and see any structure of human hands standing.

The Affair with Elder Hayward at Delhi, N. Y.

The scandal recently started in the town of Delhi, N. Y. against the fair fame of Elder S. B. HAYWARD, of the Christian Church at Lansingville, seems to have been set at rest. A meeting of the friends of Mr. HAYWARD was held on the 9th inst., at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of the malicious transactions which took place in Delhi, on the part of many of its citizens, on the 13th and 14th ultimo, we, after having carefully and freely examined the matter in its various bearings, and some of us having seen and consulted nearly all the parties upon both sides which are claimed to have been the germ of the excitement, deem the whole thing a dastardly outrage on the part of the agitators, both uncalled for and unprovoked.

Resolved, That we unanimously disapprove and condemn the unwarrantable course pursued by certain individuals of said village, who have so far compromised their dignity as gentlemen and peaceable citizens, as in any way to countenance this vile transaction; and we earnestly solicit our friends to coöperate with us in condemning their course.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, in full consideration of all the mitigatory circumstances touching the case, this tumult was the result of a smothered feeling of persecution for opinion sake; and that the abettors of the outrage magnified a harmless and lawful transaction on the part of Elder S. B. HAYWARD, into an unwarranted pretext for giving vent to personal animosity and intolerance of religious rights.

Resolved, That we believe Elder S. B. HAYWARD to be a gentleman and a Christian, and a worthy minister of the Gospel; and that we will sustain him in this position so long as we continue to have good reasons for believing the slanderous attacks which have been and are being made upon him, are the results of malice, intolerance or envy.

The Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

From the Easton (Pa.) Daily Express, July 21.

A dreadful accident happened this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Allentown, to a train of empty coal cars, on their way to Mauch Chunk, by which the fireman and engineer lost their lives, and four other employes of the road were injured.

The accident occurred about 7½ o'clock. The train was passing the bridge over the Jordan, which has two spans, and the locomotive had nearly reached the pier when the span upon which the train was began to give way, and sank gradually for a minute or two, and then fell with an awful crash, carrying down the locomotive and about forty coal cars. The engineer and the fireman, who were on the locomotive when the bridge gave way, were, of course, carried down, where they met a most dreadful death, both, we are told by JACOB MEYERS, who was on the train at the time of the accident, being burned in a most terrible manner. We give below the names and residences of the killed and injured:

KILLED—JOEL FIELD, South Easton, engineer; leaves a wife and three children. WM LANDERS, South Easton, fireman; leaves a wife and four children.

INJURED—JACOB MEYERS, Easton, brakeman, cut about the face and shoulders, and otherwise hurt. He jumped from the last car that went over the abutment, and received the bruises in so doing, but no doubt saved his life by it. JOHN KINSEY, South Easton, master-mechanic on the road, was scalded slightly. JAMES DONNELLY, South Easton, conductor of the train, received severe cuts on the head, but otherwise, we believe, was uninjured. JOHN H. WOLF, brakemen, of Easton, was hurt, but not severely. None of the injured stand in danger of losing their lives from their wounds.

The distressing occurrence caused great excitement at Allentown, the people of which place went to the scene in great numbers, and offered assistance. The physicians of the place were there, and rendered all the service they could. As soon as it was ascertained at Bethlehem that an accident had occurred, a car was sent up by the officers of the North Pennsylvania Road to bring down the injured, who got to their homes here and in South Easton about 9 o'clock.

No blame, that we are aware of, attaches to any one for the accident. The bridge has always been considered safe.

Cause of General Quitman's Death.

From the Vicksburg True Southron.

The General was one of the victims of the National Hotel poisoning, having dined there on that fatal day which has cost thirty-one persons their lives, and destroyed the health of sixty or seventy more. Since that day General QUITMAN had not a well hour. But so long as he felt that duty to the South and to the Republic demanded his presence in Congress, he faithfully remained there; but for the past few months painfully combatting with the rapid increase of the disease. As soon as Congress adjourned he hastened to his home, hoping that cessation from work and repose in the bosom of his family would restore him to health. The fatigue of traveling night and day exaggerated his disease, and when he reached Natchez he was compelled to take at once to his bed. The marriage a few days afterwards, of his daughter to Captain LOVELL, U. S. N., of the *Water Witch*, revived his spirits—greatly depressed by his disease—and he hospitably remained up until after midnight, to do the honors to the guests with that courtesy and affability which characterize him. The fatigue and excitement of this occasion were too much for his enfeebled constitution, and increased his malady so much that afterwards he was unable to leave his room. A constant fever had been upon him for many weeks.

A RETURNING WITNESS.—A very intelligent African servant, who had enjoyed for years the confidence of his owner in this city, was permitted to visit New-York and the northern cities in August, 1857, and was furnished with funds, and with letters to gentlemen, with request for all necessary directions and assistance. The agents and emissaries of mischief, who are pledged to mar, as far as possible, the substantial happiness of the negro in America, after some time heard of the visit and the visitor, and assailed him with all their deceptive and specious assurances. Their importunity and extravagant assertions finally overcame his devoted and long-tried attachment to his owner, and he absconded, ceasing all communication with the friends and acquaintances of his owner. Traces and clues of information, were, however, obtained, which could have promised a recovery and return under the law, but no resort was made or intended to this remedy, as the owner expressed his determination never to receive or retain any service but willing service from one who had enjoyed his confidence in such measure. As soon as the truant and the victim of mischievous interference found himself apparently secure against legal process, reflection and observation began their work of comparison, and his intelligent and educated mind was directed to the conditions and resources of his race at and near his Northern residence, as compared with his experience and recollections of home and of Southern life. The result was intense and bitter regret, which almost grew into despair, and issued in a letter of candid and touchingly-ingenuous confession, written by the errant servant to his master and owner, begging permission to return. A proper and suitable reply was sent to the address as directed by the servant. The result was the appearance and return of that servant himself, who is now at his own old home, with a determination that nothing but death shall remove him therefrom.—*Charleston Courier.*

ANOTHER DISTRESSING MINING ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN AND A BOY SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—On Monday night last seven miners went on the night shift of WIGGLY & Co.'s William Penn Colliery, Wolf Creek, for the purpose of mining coal in the breasts. At the time the men entered the workings the air was found to be pure, the current passing down the air-hole and up the slope. A heavy rain, however, was falling outside, and during its progress it seems the current of air was reversed, passing down the slope and up the air-hole. The effect of this was to retard the circulation of pure air through the workings, and favor the accumulation of black damp in the slope and gangway. When the miners were ready to return to the surface after stopping work in the morning, five of them—four men and a boy—started to walk up the slope, while two subsequently placed themselves in a car at the bottom of the slope, to be hauled up by the engine, which all should have been done when they came off their shift. The five had proceeded but a short distance up the slope when all were overcome by black damp, and, falling in the passage, died before any measure could be adopted for their rescue. The incident that led directly to the discovery of the accident was the striking of the wheels of the car containing the two miners against the body of one of the men. The engineer, finding that there was something on the track, lowered the car. A body was recovered, and the car finally reached the surface with its inmates in an insensible condition from the effects of the impure air. They were, however, resuscitated. The names of the unfortunate miners are: WILLIAM PRICE and his son HENRY, (the former leaves a wife and three children;) FREDERICK BLACKER, who leaves a wife and six children; EVAN JONES, who leaves a wife and two children, and THOMAS EDWARDS, unmarried. They were Welshmen, and new men at the colliery. Two valuable mules were also killed.—*Pottsville Journal.*

SERIOUS GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. ROGERS, of the *Central Enquirer*, published at Centreville, Bibb county, Alabama, was recently in Selma, and informed the editor of the *Sentinel* of a destructive blow-up in the former town. The *Sentinel* of the 9th says: "On last Friday, about dark, while Mr. JACOB D. KERSH was striking a match across the counter, in his grocery, preparatory to lighting a candle, a piece of the match dropped in a keg of powder which was standing open under the counter. As a matter of course a tremendous explosion ensued, blowing one end of the house literally into fragments, setting Mr. KERSH's clothes on fire, and burning him in a most shocking manner, so badly that it is feared that he will not recover. Mr. CARSON was in the grocery at the time, and was blown out of the house, but was in no way hurt. The upper story of the building was occupied by our friend ROGERS, with his printing office. He says his types were scattered to the four winds of the earth, his cases split open, his press broken, and, in *fact*, making *perfect pi* of the whole office. Mr. ROGERS and one or two of the hands had just left the office to go to supper, not more than five minutes before."

The store of Messrs. VERNON, BAKER & Co., Burgh Hill, Trumbull County, Ohio, was blown up on Wednesday afternoon by the explosion of two kegs of powder, and two boys, one a son of Mr. VERNON, the other named ALBERT FOWLER, so seriously injured that they died shortly after. The powder was in the second story of the building, and the boys, while at play, had thoughtlessly taken powder from one of the kegs and laid a train on the floor, which, upon being fired, communicated to the keg. The explosion was tremendous. The building was shattered to pieces and the stock of goods was somewhat damaged.

A SORRY PICTURE OF LIFE IN KANSAS.—An excited correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writes from Kansas: "Pro-Slavery! My God deliver me from its horrid and loathsome atmosphere. Everything bears the withering curse of the dread institution upon it. No church, no schools, nothing to promote the social life, nothing to foster moral culture.

It was my misfortune to have spent the Fourth of July in Kansas City, and as it had been announced that a grand celebration was to come off in McGee's addition, I sauntered along out to the ground. The ladies indeed looked very fair. After an oration tolerably well tinctured with Pro-Slaveryism, all adjourned to the table for refreshments. Soon a commotion was visible, and in another moment ladies and children were trampled upon and a disgraceful fight ensued, which was liberally patronized all over the ground. Shame! shame! to the being who responds to the name of man.

The evening of the 4th—as all demonstration was put over till Monday, the 5th, though cannon were fired by miserable outlaws all the night of the Sabbath—a Free-State man from the Territory was engaged in a game of billiards with one of the Kansas City gentry, when a little altercation ensued, and in five minutes the Free-State man was cut literally to pieces by his partner in the game—several wounds, proving each a mortal one."

Slaves down South have fallen in price; "great bargains" in flesh are reported in the papers. A Mobile paper states that the Sheriff of Sumpter County sold a batch of five. A woman about 38 years of age, with three children nearly large enough to begin to work, brought $1,325. A boy, rather ordinary in appearance, 21 years old, sold for $1,000, and a girl about 25 years old, with her child, brought $1,002. Very few attended the sale, and fewer still came prepared to buy.

Another Chapter of Crime.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BROOME COUNTY—TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY THEIR FATHER.

From the Binghamton Standard, 21st.

A horrible tragedy took place in Maine Village, in this County, on Friday last. The circumstances are these: The murderer's name is OLIVER [illegible], a man about thirty years of age, living in the village of Maine, about 10 miles from Binghamton, and has a wife and four children. On the day on which the deed was committed, the man was at home alone with the two boys, the wife and mother having gone on a visit to her own mother's taking with her the two girls, both of whom were younger than the boys. The father washed the unfortunate children as usual on the morning in question, and sent them to school. Nothing unusual occurred until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he left the tannery of Mr. [illegible], where he was at work, went to the school house and got the two boys, carried them home, cut their throats from ear to ear with a razor, and then returned again to the tannery. The deed was soon after discovered, when the man was immediately arrested and taken before N. W. [illegible], Esq., a Justice of the Peace of that town, for examination. He admitted the deed, and waived examination. He was brought to Binghampton the same night, and lodged in jail, where he seems to be playing the very popular crazy dodge wherewith the public is so often regaled, and whereby so many criminals escape a justly merited punishment. We understand that he assigns as a reason for committing the fiendish deed, that he had received a revelation from God, informing him that the Judgment Day had come, and commanding him to kill his two boys, and save them from the devouring flames with which the world was to be destroyed.

A MURDER COMMITTED NEARLY A YEAR AGO.

The Middleport (Ill.) *Press* says: On Saturday last the town of Onarga, in this county, was thrown into the most intense excitement by the arrest of WM. F. TALCOTT, late one of the proprietors of the Onarga House, and now keeper of the livery stable attached to the house, charged with the murder, in October last, of one J. D. STANLEY, supposed to have been formerly a resident of Portland, Me., with whom he was keeping at that time what is usually termed bachelor's hall, about three miles from the village. Mr. STANLEY having at that time suddenly disappeared, without leaving any clue to the why or wherefore, suspicion was engendered in the minds of some persons, who have never ceased to watch for any circumstances which would tend to throw any light upon the subject, and they succeeded so well in tracing out a chain of circumstantial evidence, such as left no doubts in their minds of TALCOTT's guilt. Search was instituted for the body, which resulted in its discovery a few rods from a small house they were then erecting, buried about two feet deep in the earth. On being informed that the body had been discovered, TALCOTT immediately confessed that he had killed him, and asked why the people did not lynch him, stating that he was not fit and did not wish to live, and that he had been for some time dying by inches. He, however, subsequently stated that the deed was done unintentionally in a mutual altercation, after they had been out gunning. In some dispute about the building of the above-named house, TALCOTT gave STANLEY the lie; the latter immediately attempted to strike TALCOTT with his gun; TALCOTT avoided the blow, and dealt STANLEY a blow on the head, which killed him, the gun going off at the same time. TALCOTT states that after discovering that STANLEY was dead, he went off some distance and lay down in the grass, reflecting what to do, when he came to the conclusion to bury the body and keep quiet; but his subsequent wearing of STANLEY's clothes, and possessing himself of his other effects, leads to the conclusion that it was a cold-blooded murder, committed for the purpose of being possessed of his effects. He stated to us, while in the care of the constable, "that when he gave the lie to STANLEY, the latter raised his gun as if to strike, when TALCOTT rushed at him with his gun raised. STANLEY turned to run away, when he (TALCOTT) struck him down."

A MUSIC TEACHER NEARLY KILLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has the following remarkable statement: "On Friday last, at Wake Forest, in this county, TALBOT LIGON, his brother, ELIAS LIGON, and JOHN C. JORDAN, all of this city, assaulted, with a cowhide, in a most inhuman manner, OSCAR VON BRIESEN, a Russian and music teacher, also of this city, under the following circumstances: It appears that on the previous Tuesday night, VON BRIESEN accompanied a German friend named KREATH part of the way to his home in this city. At parting they stopped, for a few moment's conversation, in front of the residence of TALBOT LIGON, but on the opposite side of the street. Whilst conversing in their ordinary tone of voice, and without the slightest intimation that anything was wrong, LIGON came upon them unobserved, partly undressed and without shoes, and struck at them a heavy blow with a stick. The blow was received by both. VON BRIESEN collared the assailant, and KREATH wrung the stick from his grasp. LIGON, seeing he had attacked white men, apologized, and said he thought they were Negroes. The first impulse of the assailed was to return the blow, but, the assailant being an elderly man, they forbore. It was resolved, however, that he should answer for the unprovoked attack; and he being unknown to them, he was told that he had to accompany them to the Mayor's office to be identified. LIGON asked to return to his house to dress; but the assailed, fearing he might resort to other weapons, or evade them, refused to allow him, but had his clothes brought out, and he put them on. They then took him to the Mayor's office, but there being no officer there, they were induced to let him go, upon the assurance that he was well known, and would answer any charge they might prefer against him. The matter so ended, but was talked of and laughed at next day, as a capital joke; and VON BRIESEN and KREATH became satisfied and abandoned further proceedings.

On Thursday evening VON BRIESEN left for Wake Forest to attend to his pupils. On the same night a party of men, of whom the Ligons formed a part, sought VON BRIESEN at his lodgings, and threatened to cowhide him. Learning he had gone to Wake Forest, it appears they determined to follow him. On Friday morning he visited the store of Mr. PURIFOY. He had no sooner entered the store and taken a seat, than TALBOT LIGON, ELIAS LIGON and JOHN C. JORDAN, all of whom were personally unknown to him, came upon him from the street, and laid violent hands upon him. He was dragged forward on to the porch, and then on to the street, where he was knocked down on his face and held by ELIAS LIGON and JORDAN, while TALBOT LIGON stripped his coat up. In this position, on the ground he was firmly held while TALBOT LIGON inflicted *thirty-nine lashes* upon him with a cow-hide. The remaining clothes were cut off his back by the lash, and his flesh severely lacerated.

When these assailants were satisfied, they demanded of their victim if he had any weapon about him. He answered in the negative. They then searched him and took from his pocket a small pen-knife. He was then released, and told that if he ever visited Raleigh again he would get as much more; and they told him further that there were two or three hundred men waiting, ready to ride him on a rail and give him a coat of tar and feathers.

This brutal sight, it appears, was witnessed by four other persons, one of whom, JOHN FORT, a nephew, we learn, of the LIGONS, kept the rest off by threats, and the cry of a "*fair fight*." VON BRIESEN's face was cut with the cow-hide, and the clothes on the front of his person were completely tattered by his writhings under the lash. He was ultimately taken to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed, and where he was supplied with the necessary articles of wearing apparel. Shortly after, with his smarting flesh and his mortified spirit, he disappeared from Wake Forest, and has not since been heard of. He has been residing here but a short time, and was esteemed a quiet, inoffensive man.

The cause of this unparalleled outrage appears to be the indignity of the arrest on Tuesday night. We need hardly add that the affair is universally regarded here with the utmost abhorrence and indignation.

On Monday last TALBOT LIGON was brought before Mayor HARRISON, and bound to Court for the assault on KREATH. ELIAS LIGON and JOHN C. JORDAN have not yet been arrested, but the officers are in pursuit of them.

A SLAVE EXECUTED FOR MURDER.

The Mobile *Register* of the 17th says: "The slave boy ALFRED, aged about fourteen years, the property of Madame COLLINS, f. w. c., was hung on yesterday at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, for the murder of the son, only four years old, of Mr. GOMEZ. The deed was committed near the Gas Works, about two years ago, the young murderer being then only twelve years of age—the particulars of the case, our readers will remember, we published at the time. On ascending the scaffold, he was asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say; to which he replied, No! but said he hoped he would meet all in a better world. He was sentenced last Summer, but has twice been reprieved by the Governor—his last respite expiring yesterday."

DOUBLE MURDER IN CALAIS, VT.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

MONTPELIER, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

On Friday, the 16th inst., one of the most painful tragedies which ever shocked a Vermont community occurred in Calais, a rich farming town adjoining Montpelier on the northeast. A hitherto inoffensive, though a somewhat odd and unsocial young man, of about 18, of the name of ARIAL MARTIN, called early in the morning, with a rifle in his hand, at the house of Mr. JENNISON WHEELOCK, a respectable young farmer, with a wife and two children, and inquired of the wife for her husband, and on being directed to a mow-field near by, he passed on in that direction, without exhibiting in his demeanor anything unusual or calculated to create the least suspicion of his intentions. But in a few minutes the wife was startled by the report of the rifle, and, with it, the death-screech of her husband. She ran for the spot, and found him writhing in the agonies of death from the bullet-shot through the vitals, while the murderer had turned, and was fast making off in another direction. According to his subsequent confession MARTIN had slyly approached the border of the field, saw WHEELOCK mowing, got behind some bushes, deliberately rested his rifle on a log and gave the fatal shot, without warning on his part or any provocation on that of the other. After committing this unaccountable act MARTIN soon made his appearance on the borders of another mow-field in the neighborhood a half a mile or more distant, where three men were mowing, one of whom hailed him, and asked him "What game he expected to find?" "O, plenty of it," was his reply; "I have just killed a fine deer back here in the meadow." Nothing more was said, and the mowers, leaving MARTIN in the rear, proceeded onward with their respective swaths, the hindmost of the line being a Mr. LUCIAS AINSWORTH, also, a youngerly, married man, but without children. In a few minutes the two foremost mowers were aroused by the sudden report of MARTIN's rifle, and looking round, saw AINSWORTH pitching forward to the earth mortally wounded, and MARTIN hurrying off for the woods, loading his rifle as he went. The bullet had entered the victim's back, passed through his vitals, and out at his breast. He survived about two hours.

The Burlington *Free Press* of Monday says: "The Sheriff of Washington County arrived at this place this morning, having in his custody ARIAL MARTIN, who is charged with the unprovoked shooting of two men, in Calais, on Saturday last. He was brought here for safe keeping, as the Montpelier Jail is undergoing repairs. He is a young man, of [illegible] or thirty [illegible], apparently, and of quiet and reserved manners."

Murder in Ulster County, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAUGERTIES, Ulster Co., Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

On the 15th inst., CHRISTOPHER LAWLERS, an Irishman, residing in this place, having learned that one JAMES CLARRY had been guilty of criminal intercourse with his wife, supplied himself with a two-barrelled gun, heavily loaded with ball,—and, after diligent inquiry, finding that CLARRY was at work some four or five miles distant from the village, at a place known as Quarryville, repaired thither. On arriving at the quarry, about 3 P. M., he exclaimed to several men who were at work there, "Hallo, boys, how do you get along?" Then addressing himself to his victim, he said: "You have played me a nice trick, havn't you?" CLARRY answered, "What have I done?" LAWLERS replied, "You made my wife drunk, and then used her." CLARRY replied, "I will go to Saugerties and clear myself." LAWLERS then threw his hat upon the ground, and said: "CLARRY, I am tired of life, and I guess you are; go to your Maker and clear yourself; you have got but two minutes to live!" Immediately he drew sight on his piece, and the next instant his victim fell dead, pierced in the immediate region of the heart by two bullets. LAWLERS, after threatening death to any one who should pursue him, disappeared behind the ledge, and retraced his steps to the village, leaving his gun behind him; and was seen, though not suspected of any crime, by residents of the village, as late as 9½ o'clock, in the evening, since which he has not been visible. All other stories and rumors in regard to the matter are fabulous and fictitious, intended, no doubt, to impress people with the idea that the murderer is still in our midst, and within reach. K.

The Rochester Murder Case—The Stouts Discharged.

From the Rochester Union.

On Monday MARGARET STOUT, the mother of IRA, and CHARLES, his younger brother, who have been confined in jail since the 20th of last December, as witnesses, were discharged from custody upon their own recognizance to appear, if wanted, hereafter. The discharge was effected by an application to Judge MUNGER, upon a stipulation made and signed by IRA, that, in case he has another trial, and his mother and brother do not appear as witnesses, the testimony which they gave on his late trial, as it appears in the minutes of the District-Attorney, shall be admitted as evidence in full. We understand that the stipulation, as made, was shown to Judges STRONG and SMITH, of the Supreme Court, by Judge MUNGER, and they advised the discharge, which was made pursuant thereto. So the old lady and the boy CHARLEY were then released, and are now at liberty. Where they are to reside and what they are to do we do not learn. They have not, certainly, suffered anything physically by their confinement of seven months in jail, as they have had good food and good appetites to take it.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 24.

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III.—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.
IV.—UTAH—Letter from our Correspondent at Salt Lake City.
V.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Account Current with Cuba—Commercial Results of the New Gold Discoveries—The Mormon Imbroglio—The Lessons of the Late Crisis—Progress of Liberal Ideas in England—*Harper's Weekly, &c.*, &c.
VI.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Of Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, and ROBERT BROWN, the Botanist.
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XV.—THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

Consumption Curable.—Persons who are afflicted with this disease and have received no benefit from the treatment they have been under, are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this City. Office for the treatment and cure of Consumption only, No. 156 Bowery. Send for a work that he has written upon this disease.

Beware of Burglars!!!—The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

Removal.—ROBERTS & CATHELL, Importers of Hatters' Goods, of the latest designs, are now located at No. 113 Broadway. Hatters' Plush Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, for sale low, for cash, or approved paper, by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3 per day. Meals at all hours, and as ordered, Or $2 per day for Rooms and Board, at option. This Hotel will be found by the traveling public to be one of the most desirable stopping places in the City. It is centrally located, has all the appointments of the highest priced Hotels, and the prices are less by one-quarter to one half.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Opening Week! OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!! OF BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

Ladies for the Country wishing Gaiters at [illegible], Slippers at [illegible], with ladies', misses', boys and children's Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, &c., of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

GREENE—DUNKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, by the Rev. W. Norris, GEORGE W. GREENE to LIZZIE COX, youngest daughter of Thos. J. Dunkin, both of this City.

WARDLE—WESCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 21, at home, by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, THOMAS WARDLE to Miss LYDIA A. WESCOTT, daughter of Mr. Jas. E. Wescott, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERGUSON—STUART.—On Wednesday, July 14, by the Rev. T. H. Cuming, D. D., of Grand Rapids, ADAM FERGUSON, late of New-York City, to MARTHA J. STUART, of Kalamazoo, daughter of the Hon. Charles E. Stuart.

DIED.

BOBLINS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, Mr. DAVID BOBLINS, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 365 West 21st-st., on Friday, July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

DA[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, [illegible], MARY J., wife of [illegible], of Macon, Ga.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Friday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, [illegible] GARDINER, wife of the late Thos. T. Jackson, Esq., in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 151 West [illegible], New-York.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, July 21, [illegible], daughter of [illegible], aged 13 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 20, SAMUEL HARRIOTT, eldest son of Benjamin Quackenbush.

Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 35 Hammond-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JEWETT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, [illegible] SUTTON, youngest son of Edward Griffin Jewett, aged [illegible] months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. [illegible]-av., on Saturday morning, July 24, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Agnes and Thomas Waters, aged [illegible] months.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock.

WICKERSHAM.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, July 19, SARAH EVANS, daughter of John B. and Ellen [illegible] Wickersham, aged 4 weeks and 2 days.

BECHER.—At Armstrong place, N. J., MARY, wife of Abraham Becher, in her 60th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence. Carriages will be waiting at the Jersey City ferry until [illegible] o'clock.

JEWETT.—At Trenton Falls, N. Y., suddenly, on Tuesday, July 20, GEORGE W. JEWETT, Jr., son of George W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, in his 15th year.

Funeral from the house of his grandfather, No. [illegible] Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 23, at 3 P. M.

FLAGLER.—At Jonesboro, Ill., on Wednesday, July 7, CORNELIA C., infant daughter of William B. and Lucy Flagler.

BEST.—At Jerrit's Pass, Ireland, on Thursday, June 24, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Irwin, Mr. EDWARD BEST, late of Hoboken, N. J., aged 36 years.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

McDERMOTT.—At Nyack, on Wednesday, July 21, WILLIAM, only child of William and Jennie McDermott, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 38 West 48th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.

Our STANDARD of silver is ....950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, to be serviceable.

BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

REMOVAL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 385 BROADWAY,
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. BECK & CO.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 396 West-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER!
FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.

The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.

The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it.

The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.

COPY.
From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Enquirer.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1858.

C. L. MATHER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well, Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*. I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation, that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific.

Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever come under my observation.

The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly, J. WATSON WEBB.

NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1858.

C. L. MATHER—*Dear Sir:* For inflammatory rheumatism, I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious.

The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours, EDWIN FORREST.

It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.

C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

A CRACKER HISTORY.

Mr. PAUL, of HUDSON, is one of the oldest and most celebrated Cracker Bakers in the country, and has during the last twenty-eight years steadily supplied the trade with his superior articles.

His deservedly popular SPONGE CRACKERS have been extensively imitated. A recent imitator and aspirant for popularity, after having made many attempts to introduce a SPONGE CRACKER by saying they were as good as PAUL'S, or any other, and trying to deceive the "sharp eye of the public," hit upon the expedient of christening his production FARINA CRACKERS. Skeptical persons, as well as some that have had an opportunity of knowing, estimate the amount of Farina used as very small; in fact if "all in my eye," the vision would still be clear. "A fool may put something into a wise man's head," and by the above dodge the Farina got into Mr. PAUL'S head, from thence into his Crackers, and he has found by careful experiment, and by not only THROWING FARINA DUST OVER the dough when preparing for the machines, but by actually putting the true Farina in with the flour, and using no deception whatever, "the sharp eye of the public" has readily discovered that PAUL'S TRUE FARINA CRACKERS are more brittle, more healthy and nutritious, and will retain their freshness longer than any other so-called Farina Crackers made. The claims daily put forth through the public prints that genuine and superior FARINA CRACKERS can only be made by one concern and by one man, is but the pretentious claim and puffy fulmination of a *Junior* in the Cracker-making trade, who, through mingled arrogance, self-conceit, and an air of injured innocence, attempts to convince the public that the production by others of a first quality of "FARINA CRACKERS" is an unworthy fraud and deception.

Mr. Paul, in his matter-of-fact way, meets this assumed imputation by the bit of history above, and may hereafter be induced to give additional chapters.

In the meantime PAUL'S GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS can be obtained of all the first-class grocers at a reasonable price.

All wishing the TRUE FARINA CRACKER will inquire for PAUL'S FARINA CRACKER—stamped PAUL.

Sold wholesale and retail by DREW & FRENCH, No. 85 Barclay-st.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
THE TEN-CENT PAMPHLET.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Considerable effort has been made, by a certain publishing house of this City, to choke off, or suppress, the publication of Mr. BEECHER'S Sermons at so low a rate as Ten Cents, or, perchance, in any other shape than a dollar-book, thus evincing a disposition to monopolize truths which should be within the reach of the masses. Those efforts have had the effect to temporarily retard the production of the Pamphlet, but which, notwithstanding, will shortly appear, printed on fine paper, executed in the best style, and accompanied by a superb Portrait, from a photograph by Gurney, and will be for sale by all the booksellers and news agents.

LONG & FARRELLY, Publishers, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For Softening the skin,
And improving the complexion.

This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have, from the earliest ages, been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifyer of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, redness, &c., &c., it will speedily and completely remove. EUGENE DUPUY, druggist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

BALMORAL BOUQUET.—A NEW AND EXquisite imported perfume, distilled from fragrant Highland flowers, and pronounced by the élite to be the finest handkerchief perfume extant.

"Dissy & Piver's new perfume, the Balmoral, is the perfume of the season; it is delightfully refreshing, odoriferous and fragrant."—*Court Journal.*

F. C. WELLS & CO. respectfully announce to the druggists and perfumers that they are the sole importers of the above article in the United States, and all orders will be promptly filled. No. 115 Franklin-st.

[illegible] says: "The eldest son of the [illegible] who some time ago married an actress named Birnbaum—of course without the knowledge of his father, and has since lived in exile—is endeavoring to obtain a reconciliation with his parent. He offers to separate from his wife, and the latter is willing to consent to the arrangement, provided an indemnity of 80,000 thalers (£12,000) be paid her. The large debts contracted by the Prince during his exile render the solution of this affair very difficult."

A meteor was observed at Buffalo on Monday night. Its proportions were extremely large, appearing to be at least half a mile in length and exceedingly brilliant. Its course was eastward in a zig-zag manner, and for over five minutes was plainly visible, when it exploded, creating as fine a display of fireworks as could be desired to be witnessed. Those who saw the phenomenon describe it as particularly splendid.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* contains the particulars of a murderous fight between Drs. Schrader and Frank, at Pekin, on Wednesday last. Dr. Schrader was severely injured, having received severe cuts from a *dirk-knife, one penetrating his lungs*. His recovery was considered doubtful. Dr. Frank gave himself up, and was committed to await an examination.

A bill has passed the Canadian Assembly to enable the Grand Trunk Road to build a bridge across the St. Clair River at Port Huron, to connect with the railroad to this city. The consent of the Legislature of Michigan is yet to be obtained before the plan can be entered upon.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyllodydd"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.—NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 28th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point," which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City (25 miles;) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer CROTON leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River, where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post Office, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, via Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, directly to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter, produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer. BENJ. HONEY, Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor. For further particulars, refer to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 113 and 115 Duane-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, ½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bedstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopkins, No. 126 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and gunning grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penataquit. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the recess or vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Mary Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—Moses P. Brown, Esq., No. 138 Pearl-st., New-York, and John Greenwood, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 3½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, Ferris & Boyd, Appleton's building, New-York; Wm. M. Holmes, corner Court and Baltic sts. Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and fresh fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $5 a week. Address E. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depot; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A HEALTHY locality not far from the City, for a family of six adults and five children. Requirements, five good-sized airy bedrooms and use of a sitting-room; fresh meat daily and good milk and eggs. Terms must be moderate and the answer immediate. Address S. L., No. 203 4th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat, cars and stage, for a family of four persons, or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, IN A FARM-HOUSE—For two gentlemen and their wives, five children and a servant, from one to two hours from New-York. Price moderate. Address Box 1,718, Post-Office, New-York, with particulars.

BARNES & COLE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.) WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS, Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 144 Grand-st.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUABLE Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning, also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is an advantage. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 457 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies. E. V. GRANT.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

AMUSEMENTS.

JONES'S WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE.
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT.
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS
have already announced their intention to compete for the
VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
Seventeenth night and
BENEFIT
of
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,
Who, with his talented wife, appears THIS EVENING in
THREE PIECES.
The chaste and beautiful performances of this
TALENTED YOUNG COUPLE
have been received by
CROWDED HOUSES,
during the past three weeks, and each succeeding night the boxes and parquet present a graceful array of
BEAUTY AND FASHION.
CHEER UPON CHEER
greet Mrs. Florence in
SONG AND DANCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1858, will be presented a new and laughable farce, called
THE IRISH MORMON;
OR,
BRYAN O'LYNN.
Bryan O'Lynn, the man with three wives. ... Mr. W. J. Florence.
To be followed by H. Howard Paul's successful Protean sketch of
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, a costumer, / Pere Neva, a danseuse, / Mlle. De Page, with a French song, / Vesuvius DeVere, a Prussian cadet, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Vivian Ripple, a painter .... Mr. W. J. Florence
The performance will conclude with a farce, by Mr. Florence, entitled
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Horn Higginflutter, with her new Yankee song, "Johnny was a Shoemaker" ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barny O'Connor, an Irish lad ...... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
To-morrow—Twentieth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.
THE LAST TIME.
In compliance with numerous requests at the box office the comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
acknowledged to be
Most Efficiently Rendered at this Establishment,
will be given
ONCE MORE ONLY, with
Mr. BLAKE ...... as ...... JESSE RURAL
Mr. BROUGHAM ...... as ...... Col. Rocket
Tom Coke ... Mr. Wheatleigh | Littleton Coke. Mr. Davenport
The Earl ...... Mr. Canoll | Bob ...... Mr. Martin
Lady Pompion ...... Mrs. Blake
Lady Alice ... Miss Clifton | Miss Rocket ...... Miss Vernon
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ...... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ...... 75 cents
SATURDAY—BLAKE, BROUGHAM, POCAHONTAS.

FRENCH COMPANY.
SUMMER SEASON at METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
The lessee of the above hall respectfully announces that, at the request of a number of French and American citizens he will continue the French performances every TUESDAY and FRIDAY through the Summer season; and he has also engaged the principal artistes from the Ronzani Ballet Troupe for a
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
The FIRST PERFORMANCE on TUESDAY, July 27. Full particulars in future announcement.
F. WIDDOWS, Lessee.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood ...... Proprietor | S. [illegible] ...... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. PURDY
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the tragedy of
THE ROMAN SLAVE, CAIUS SILIUS.
After which, the original Barrymore version of
LAFITTE.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD and Ventriloquist, whose necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA. The famous Happy Family. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 15 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET.—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 24 Elizabeth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE.
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
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DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.
Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.
It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.
For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.
Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st. And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York. Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates. WILLIAM BURGER, late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

In vain are nostrums, potions, drugs and pills,
'Gainst diarrhœa, colic and such ills;
But Stelzfeldt's Bitters are a certain cure,
For all those plagues that suffering men endure.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 70 NASSAU, corner John-st.

AN ARCHITECT HAS A VACANCY IN HIS office for a young gentleman, as pupil. Address CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, rooms Nos. 41 and 42, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, 30 or 40 horse power, with pump and fly; with or without boilers. Address, with full particulars, J. R. R., Box No. 163, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8 50, formerly $15.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which for a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

CLOSING SALE.
AN IMPORTER'S CLOSING SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS, Manufactured by the celebrated artist, JEAN DE LA MAIR, of the VILLA LA FRANCE.
At No. 599 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the NEW-YORK CITY TRADE.
In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his
SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS
for the popular trade, and now offers to the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK
and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Cambric Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Pusher Lace Points,
Pusher Lace Centres,
Black Silk and Net Mantillas,
Black Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Black Silk and Guipure Mantillas.
As the sale will continue only the present week, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, to enable him to return to Europe.
A. SYME, Per Jean de la Mair, No. 599 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Positively closing on the 24th inst.

THE LAST WEEK OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF MANTILLAS. JEAN DE LA MAIR, *Proprietor*, No. 599 Broadway. A. M. SYME, Agent. *The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.*

BENSON & WILSON. BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS. BLACK LACE HALF-SQUARE. BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices. No. 310 Canal-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE. PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANTIAL two-story and attic brick-house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, house very commodious, and lot can be improved for a bakery, or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding-house, being 75 feet deep, and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum, or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,238 Broadway, or to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, corner Cedar-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. No. 39 Franklin-st., near Broadway, has recently been remodeled into six suites of rooms, parlor, bed and bath-room to each; quite a number of single rooms, good kitchen and dining room, and as well arranged for the purpose as any house of its size can be; needs only to be seen to be admired, and will be let or leased right to a good tenant. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, IN THE VICINITY OF Washington Park, a neat and convenient two-story and basement cottage, containing nine rooms, with two lots of ground, nice garden and fruit and shade trees; location desirable, and good neighborhood; rent till next May $250. Apply to JANES & ADAMS, No. 6 Wall-st., or on the premises No. 116 Vanderbilt-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family only, three stories, three rooms deep, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent moderate, to a satisfactory tenant.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 80 West 32d-st., for four years, at $850. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house in 26th-st., near 9th av., with Croton water and gas; rent $350. Inquire at No. 425 9th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock. M. NICHOLSON.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent. J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. L., Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, near the New-Hamburg depot, Dutchess County. The house is commodious and convenient, beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage houses and stables, ice-house, gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway. WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat-house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first-class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A new brick house with the modern improvements, good shade, splendid view, carriage house, half or one acre of ground, located on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood depot. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., basement, or J. YOUMANS, on the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CHASSEAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat, and two acres of land, situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. [illegible], No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO JOIN—TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 101 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands, for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 143 County lots, which are 38 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No. 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal, at room No. 18, Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a farm of about 20 acres, near this City. Address FARM, Box No. 4,283 Post-Office, stating location, price, rent, size, improvements, &c.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 18, T. 88, N. R. 16 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COOKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first-rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office, mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, which his testimonials will testify, from some of the first families in this City. Is just disengaged in consequence of the family leaving the City. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. W., No. 129 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good references; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply, personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, *Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st.*, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who speaks German, French, and some English. He understands gardening, the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. M., box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOBER and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober, respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION BY a young man who has been four years in his last place, and can bring the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACTIVE and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a girl to take care of growing children and do up stairs work. None need apply without good recommendations for honesty, disposition and capability. Apply this Friday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 9 East 16th-st.

WANTED—FOR A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A RESPECTABLE young man, between 15 and 18 years of age, who writes a good hand, and knows something of business. Address S., Box No. 1,615, Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE torpedo making; one who can bring a good reference. Apply, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, for two days, of Mr. H. A. SOLOMON, No. 186 East 32d-st.

WANTED—IN A SILK AND HOSIERY STORE, two or three smart, active American boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, who reside with their parents. Apply at No. 23 Warren-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, who can bring good City reference from her last place. (Wages $7.) Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St. Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 36 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly furnished apartments to let, No. 36 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, next to Columbia-st., near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The entire house is in perfect order.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location, and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

No. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.—No. 135 8th-st.; cool location; large, airy rooms; continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Mercantile Library; board, with suites or single rooms, for Spanish parties, families or single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of principal hotels.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home, even in boarding; or would let their house; rent about $1,800. Address COMFORT, box No. 192 *Times* office, with name, or no interview.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING ON FIFTH-AV., near the Brevoort House, whose family is small and house large, will let a suite of spacious rooms, with or without board, the latter preferred; preference also for gentlemen exclusively, to whom the use of billiard room would be accorded. Address G. T., at Union-square Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 124 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS,
By Samuel Sombre.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.
From the Philadelphia Post.
Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.
From the Commercial Advertiser.
There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 22 Ann-st., to make arrangements for their excursion. JAMES GILLEN, President.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS.—A SPECIAL meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 23, at 8 o'clock, to settle the bills for celebrating the 4th of July; the surplus to be given to the blind, sick and needy members of the corps. It is expected every member will be present at this meeting. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel. Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected. D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary. East Haven, Conn., July 19, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY CONTAINING PAPERS of use to the owner only, and a certificate of deposit from Ludwig, Kneedler & Co., of Philadelphia. By leaving it at Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st., the finder will be suitably rewarded. JOHN DANNER.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, THIS DAY, BETWEEN Chambers and Vesey sts., a buck POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, a situation as nursery governess, plain seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California. Apply at the employment office of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. [illegible], between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City reference. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would like to mind children; is an excellent laundress and perfectly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 83 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can make children's clothing; will go in the country or travel with a family; wages $6 to $7. Also by a girl of 15, to mind a baby, sews neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no *objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for* two days at No. 133 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 6th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful, and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 98 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOMAN as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; gets up all kinds of washing in superior style; neat about her work and cleanly in her habits. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; one who understands bread and biscuit, and pastry, and has the very best of reference from her last employers. Call at No. 159 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook; can make bread or cakes; speaks English; give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 Broome-st., in the Candy store nearest Norfolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, English or Scotch preferred. May apply at No. 164 Fulton-st., first-floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or at dwelling-house No. 264 Grove-st., Jersey City, three-quarters of a mile from the ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A neat, small girl also wants a place, to care children, go of errands, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 369 6th-av. near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, chambermaid or waiter. Apply at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d av., for 2 days.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. James Richards, Principal; James Richards, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway. REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MONSIEUR LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—A classical and commercial institution. The annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

FURNITURE

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES—A beautiful article, entirely new in style; black walnut cottage bedsteads, new patterns, prices $4 and upwards, unequaled in this City; folding cribs, &c. Mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, [illegible] West 14th-st., near 6th-av., [illegible] mahogany furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl [illegible] Brussels and Ingrain carpets; French china vases, dinner and tea sets; fine cut-glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a single action Harp, made by the celebrated maker Sebastian Erard, of Paris, and cost originally $800. Together with case and strings for the same.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., a large assortment of merchandise, consisting of house furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia plate and tin ware, with all the tools and machines used in the shop for manufacturing sheet-iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory, of the City of New-York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same, book-case, dressers, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, oak dining-room set, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply at No. 30 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOLMES, PLAINTIFF, against the PLANTERS' BANK OF FAIRFIELD, at Winnsboro, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1858, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1858. W. G. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy23-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—J. NELSON TAPPAN and WILLIAM H. STARBUCK against S. H. PENNIMAN.—Complaint filed July 21, 1858.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 4 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 20, 1858. HOFFMAN & PIRSSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against LOUIS J. BELLONI and MARY G. BELLONI his wife, and GEORGE F. NEVIN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, White Plains, in said County, on the 5th day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy16-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 16th day of July, 1858. HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix. jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator. ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858. DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix. ap9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 9 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors. m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858. JOHN LYNCH, Executor. ap30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house, at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL [illegible], Administrator. mh19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 381 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1858. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r. ap9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858. CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY, } Executors. jy2-law6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 40 SOUTH STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor, marked E. C. N., weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24. New-York, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENALTY of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. N. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 40, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating [illegible] same shall be effectual in warming the [illegible] to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 40, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee School Officers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months. Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, brewers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 172 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLEY, 100 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be attended to as such.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 50 BEAVER-ST., [illegible] CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

[illegible] LANNING & CO., [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible] Bankers and Dealers in [illegible] have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, [illegible] passages to and from all parts of Europe, and [illegible] to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. [illegible] and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of [illegible] available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

[illegible] Erastus Corning, Albany. [illegible] Gray & Danforth, Boston. [illegible] Dean Richmond, Buffalo. [illegible] E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia. Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal [illegible]

[illegible] Belgium, Italy. [illegible] Spain, Germany. [illegible] Portugal, Russia. [illegible] Switzerland, Sweden. ALSO, ON Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c. [illegible] PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short [illegible] sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, [illegible] CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in all the principal cities of the [illegible] MERCANTILE CREDITS, [illegible] EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS. COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS. [illegible] President. [illegible] Jenkins, Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight [illegible] New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kissam & Taylor.

COLLECTIONS. [illegible] collection of time paper payable in Chicago, [illegible] at the current rate of Exchange on New-York [illegible] Collections on other prominent [illegible] throughout the West, attended to on favorable [illegible] of the owners. GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, [illegible] Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE [illegible] and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phoenix Bank Building.

$[illegible],000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. [illegible] address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, [illegible] until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, [illegible] the same will be publicly opened, for the [illegible] part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand [illegible] "The Central Park Improvement Fund [illegible] City of New-York," authorized by an act of [illegible] of the State, entitled "An Act for the [illegible] and Government of the Central Park in the [illegible] New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible] and by a further ordinance of the Common [illegible] approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858. [illegible] stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of [illegible] Dollars each share, bearing interest at the [illegible] six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly [illegible] principal sum redeemable on the first day of August [illegible] Proposals will state the number of shares, and the [illegible] per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 [illegible] three days after the acceptance of the proposals, [illegible] in monthly installments of $50,000 each [illegible] the whole sum is issued. [illegible] whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the [illegible] covered by the bid, and on presenting [illegible] of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be [illegible] to receive a certificate for the par value of the [illegible] of shares carrying interest from the date of the [illegible] proposition should be sealed up and indorsed [illegible] for [illegible] per cent. Central Park Improvement [illegible] Stock," and the proposition must then be put up [illegible] envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, [illegible] No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York." [illegible] is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to [illegible] any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to [illegible] promote the interests of the city. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. [illegible] of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 28, 1858. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF [illegible] of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, [illegible] it was [illegible] That an assessment upon the capital stock of [illegible] of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the [illegible] called, payable on the fifth day of [illegible] to the assignees named in the assignment [illegible] the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; [illegible] be payable on the stock registered in the [illegible] New-York, at the office of the Company in that [illegible] on the stock registered in London, at the [illegible] Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the op[illegible] bonds be received in payment of the assessment [illegible] with the accrued interest. [illegible] That the transfer books be closed from the [illegible] of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of [illegible] and that no transfers be permitted after that [illegible] shares upon which such assessment shall not [illegible] been paid. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] for subscription to the capital stock of this [illegible] will be opened under the direction of the sub[illegible] at the office of the Company, under the Bank of [illegible] Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on [illegible] July 26, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open [illegible] from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount [illegible] capital stock shall have been subscribed. [illegible] per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and [illegible] on or before Aug. 2, 1858. JEROMUS P. JOHNSON, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., MILTON G. SMITH, } Commissioners.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD [illegible]—A Committee has been appointed by [illegible] Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee [illegible] Company to adjust and settle all claims against [illegible] Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of [illegible] Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are re[illegible] to call at their office, No. 27 William-st. WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) New-York, July 1, 1858. THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK [illegible] the American Guano Company, are hereby noti[illegible] the third installment of two dollars and fifty [illegible] per share is called and made payable on or before [illegible] September next. By order of the Board of [illegible] JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

$15,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE [illegible] years, on first-class improved and unin[illegible] Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. [illegible] Best New-York references given. Ad[illegible] Box No 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and [illegible] interview can be had.

$[illegible],000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per [illegible] 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200,000 [illegible] county, redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and [illegible] by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

[illegible]OUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE [illegible] of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, [illegible] to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be [illegible] at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law [illegible] redemption of the circulating notes issued to the [illegible] BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 [illegible] laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that [illegible] dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared [illegible] the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in [illegible] of the notes of the said Bank, payable on [illegible] of the said certificates, PROPERLY IN[illegible] at this Department, within SIX MONTHS [illegible] date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law [illegible] redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant [illegible] of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, New-York, June 14, 1858. UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-[illegible] Trustees of this Institution have directed an [illegible] to all depositors entitled thereto, for [illegible] ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. [illegible] on all sums amounting to $5 and under [illegible] and on all sums of $500 and upward, an [illegible] of four per cent. per annum, payable [illegible] Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, [illegible] in addition and precisely equal in amount to the [illegible] yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; [illegible] extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the [illegible] principal, and made payable to depositors or passed [illegible] their credit at the same time with the said half-yearly [illegible] J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS. BLANK BOOKS, Gold Pens, Portemonnaies, Rodgers' Knives, &c., &c., at WESSELS & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, [illegible] 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE. [illegible] Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, [illegible] Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION [illegible] (80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857. Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fessing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	S. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	[illegible] Doer,	Wm. H. Cary,
C. E. Lamar,	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. S. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
E. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $350,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms. The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 327 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary. FRED. CUMMINS, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2. (Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858. A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier. JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, July 13, 1858. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 2d of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858. THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order, JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 22, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INS. CO., NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858. THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Oswego, N. Y., have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will be paid at this office. GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST MILL AND TWO saw-mills, with buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths, all in complete order. The grist-mill has two run of burr stone and a good run of custom, and it is 76x30 feet; part of it is finished as a dwelling-house. The place is suitable for some manufacturing business; it has a fall of 30 feet with a never-failing stream of water. The buildings are nearly new light and high between floors, three stories in height, situated in the town of New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn., 9 miles from Stamford on the stream known as Mill River. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Reasons for selling, on account of ill health. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises, or by letter at High Ridge, Conn. CYRUS C. SAUNDERS.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the Times, and also at the Tribune. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 90 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D. Y., Box No. 150 this office, for two days stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 13 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 501 Paterson, N. J.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to J. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post-Office.

BROADWAY HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—Address J. F., Box No. 149 Times Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 56 Nassau st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857, Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858. The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible] FARE 25 CENTS. FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 12 M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 25, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 25, [illegible]
	Monday, July 26, 7 A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar. The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct. Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858. THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedne'y, July 21, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 22, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 23, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6½ P. M.

The Leora will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 199 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR's Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. Collins, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wedne'y, July 21, 2½ P. M.	Wedne'y, July 21, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 5½ A. M.
Saturday, July 24, the Leora will not connect, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.

The Leora will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:30 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	6:00 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:30 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st., 7; Spring-st., 7 15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 20th-st., 9; 33d-st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way, 25 cents; to Strattonport and return, 25 cents. WM. GAGE LEE. The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7; New-Rochelle at 7¼, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer ALBANY, Capt. D. G. KEENY, leaves pier No. 11 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Returning MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Landing at Orient and Greenport each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE Steamboat UNION will leave foot of Murray-st., on SUNDAY, July 25, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Newark from Commercial Dock, foot of Market st., at 7½ P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMER GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT.—From Peck-slip pier, No. 24, East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE. The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE. Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. FARE 8 CENTS. Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMBOAT WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain Thos. Jones, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST, NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain, J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke, Prof. Wm. Hopkins, Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it. W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 TO $250. We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing [illegible] July 12, 1858. Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as [illegible] 6:30 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:

6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners: 12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted: TRAINS GOING EAST. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows: For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily. For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily. For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily. For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily. For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M. For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M. Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored, during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 3:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison. MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and [illegible]:30 P. M., making all the stops. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary. N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—CABIN, $20; STEERAGE, $8.—FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 24th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 31.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 4 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York. WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash: Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents. Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents. Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents. Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents. Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17. Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11¾ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 263 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, via Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows: INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23. AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27. AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug. 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway, FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. First class...$90 | Second class...$60 | Third class...$30. Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports. Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31		WEDNESDAY	Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14		WEDNESDAY	Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL...Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons. Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK. EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12 noon. GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP INDIAN EMPIRE—FOR GALWAY THIS DAY.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. The steamship INDIAN EMPIRE will leave her berth, Pier No. 45 North River, at 4 P. M., THIS DAY. Passengers must be on board at 3 o'clock. Letters for this steamer must be prepaid, marked "per INDIAN EMPIRE," and delivered at the Post-Office before 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools. This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c. Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st. Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES. SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT, No. 422 Broome-st., One block east of Broadway, Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $7 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st. CASH CAPITAL—$250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 263 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD. RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first [illegible] surgeon living,) and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of [illegible] Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eight doors east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] papers, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the [illegible] of TRIESEMAR and the larger cases carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 8 P. M., at 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms. DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of the disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connections with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty's prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fall of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—Drs. TRALL, GORTON and SMALLEY receive invalids at No. 15 Laight-st., and attend to out door practice in City and country. All diseases treated without drugs. Female ulcerations and displacements speedily relieved. Cancers are cured by an easy and safe process. Patients have the rare privilege of attending the Lectures of the School Department.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE on the diseases and abuses of the sexual system; their nature, symptoms, progress, consequences and remedies; also, on certain innocent diseases which closely resemble venereal; being a safe, practical and invaluable guide to all whom it may concern. 15th edition, illustrated plates; price $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and by the author, No. 83 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway; or mailed, securely enveloped and prepaid, by addressing Box No. 369 Post Office.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 213 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway. No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depôt No. 25 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

IRON AND HARDWARE

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. All orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed. N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly. WM. D. CUTLER & CO., Office No. 75 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 89 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—300 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON	$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON	10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 14 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1858. THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge. ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing [illegible] inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs. JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North. E. B. SMEDES, ALEX. DUTHIL, VICTOR PAISANS. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., in New-York. ALEX. DUTHIL, VICTOR PAISANS, EDWIN J. FOSTER, GEORGE W. BANCKER. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of ROBBINS & SPADONE is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. SPADONE. CHAUNCEY ROBBINS, AM. DES SPADONE. NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly, and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Swill-Milk Men to Put up a Sign—Proposal to Put the Belgian Pavement in the Downtown Streets.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the condition of the streets in the lower part of the City, and recommending that they be paved with Belgian pavement, instead of repairing them with cobble stone. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets. It is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the pavements of the streets in the lower or business sections of this City, with a view to recommend the substitution of the Belgian for the cobble-stone pavements, with the latter of which, as is well known, the streets, with a few exceptions, are now paved.

The principal thoroughfares, such as South, Front, Water, Pearl and West streets, and the intersecting streets running from the East to the North River, are generally in a state with respect to their pavements, which requires their immediate improvement, either in extensive repairs, or in the entire repavement of the same. To repair these streets as they now are would be but a temporary improvement, as the general structure of the pavement in most of them is such that heavy travel would soon displace repairs, and render them in a short time equally as bad as they are at the present. To repave them with cobble-stone would, in my opinion, be adhering to a style or system which experience has shown to be unsuitable for the pavements of streets in which a pavement is required not only substantial in its character, but even on its surface, for the accommodation of the business of a great commercial city. The cobble-stone was, no doubt, suitable for these streets prior to their being brought, by the rapid increase of the trade of the City, into great avenues of business, and crowded thoroughfares of carts and other vehicles.

In those streets in which the Belgian has been substituted for the cobble-stone pavement, the improvement in their general condition, not only with respect to the superior evenness of the pavement, but the increased cleanliness, must be evident to all, while the greater ease and rapidity with which vehicles can move over, and goods be transported through them, are of themselves recommendations sufficient to induce the change.

In the leading commercial cities of Europe long experience has proven the square block pavement to be superior to all others, not only with respect to its capacity to accommodate, without injury or serious displacement, the heavy travel over it, but in the greater facility with which it can be kept in a cleanly condition. New-York, in this respect, is behind these great trading cities; she has held on to the old system of pavements until she has outgrown it; and a change should now be made, and a general system or style of pavement adopted for business streets that will meet the requirements of the great travel of carts and other vehicles, laden with the evidence of her immense trade and commerce.

In several of the streets which have been laid with the Belgian pavement, the Corporation have paid one-half the cost, the remaining half of the expense having been borne by the owners of property fronting on the improvement. The consideration of lessened expense in cleaning the streets to be thus paved, and the improved condition of this section of the City thereby, in a sanitary respect, together with the general improvement of the streets as matter of ornament, are either or together sufficient inducement to warrant the Common Council to sustain such part of the cost, and the owners of the property would themselves be benefitted for their portion of the expense, in the increased advantage their stores or buildings would possess for business.

In connection with this subject, I would also suggest to your Honorable Body, the expediency of repaving with the same style of pavement as above recommended the several streets of our City, where the localities or neighborhoods are such that they are generally in a filthy condition. I allude to certain sections of the central and eastern parts of the City. The cobble-stone pavement retains much of the dirt and filth collected in these streets, and the labor of sweeping is of but little avail at present in their purification. With a pavement even on its surface, and presenting but little space in its seams or joints to retain the earth or filth, the heavy rains which we experience in our City, at all seasons of the year, would be almost sufficient to cleanse and purify the localities thus paved, whilst the labor and expense of sweeping would, in a great measure, be avoided, thus lessening greatly the cost of street-cleaning. This would also apply to the streets in the lower section of the City, as well to their cleanliness as to their cost of cleaning.

In the latter respect I am satisfied that a few years would, in the saving thus effected, be nearly sufficient to remunerate the Corporation for the cost it would bear in the new improvement recommended.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body that the Croton Acqueduct Department be instructed to make no further repairs to streets south of and including Chambers street, and that these streets, as they require to be repaired or repaved, be repaved with the square block pavement known as the Belgian pavement, the expense thereof to be borne respectively one-half by the Corporation, and the remaining half by the owners of the property on the streets thus improved.

I would also recommend that South, West, Front, Pearl, and West streets, south of Chambers street, be repaved immediately with such pavement, and that the necessary ordinances be adopted therefor.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

An invitation was received from Jacob A. Westervelt and accepted, inviting the members to witness the launch of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from his Yard, at 10 o'clock of the 27th inst.

Alderman TUCKER presented the following, and asked for its adoption immediately:

Whereas, Notwithstanding that the investigation recently made by the Board of Health, in relation to the milk derived from cows kept in stables and fed on swill, has failed to detect in said fluid any poisonous quality, still it is asserted and believed by many citizens that the said milk is deleterious, and consequently detrimental to the public health, and which opinion is sustained by the Press generally, and

Whereas, The Common Council have the power, and it is their duty, to regulate by ordinance or otherwise the sale of all articles of food offered for sale in this City and County, and

Whereas, It is both proper and necessary, in the present case, that some plan should be adopted by the Common Council, whereby the public may know the source from which the milk they may use is derived, therefore be it

Resolved, That the following ordinance, regulating the vending and sale of milk from stables where cows are kept and fed upon swill, be adopted:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person or persons dealing in or furnishing milk from stables where cows are kept and fed upon swill, shall have painted in plain legible letters on a conspicuous part of their carts, and over the door of any depot where such milk is sold or offered for sale, the following:

"SWILL-FED MILK."

SEC. 2. Any and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the said provision, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $50.

Alderman TUCKER said he offered the above because a very large number of persons believed swill milk was detrimental to health; and he thought there was no injustice in asking that they should have some means of knowing whether they were buying swill milk or not. Then they could buy or not as they chose, and the Board would have done its duty.

Alderman TUOMEY thought there was no need of passing such an ordinance at this time. The matter has just been settled, and he thought there was no necessity for keeping up the excitement. He was sorry to see the gentleman (Alderman TUCKER) backing down from the position taken when he wrote the swill milk report.

Alderman READ thought the ordinance should be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, so that an ordinance might be drawn making it a misdemeanor to sell adulterated milk of any kind.

Alderman TUCKER denied that he was backing down. He believed every word of the report he had made was true; but as there were those who thought swill-milk injurious, he thought they should have some means of knowing whether they bought swill-milk or not.

After some further debate, in which Alderman SHAW, OWENS and STEVENS took part—the two first in favor, and the latter against the adoption—the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted allowing Engine Company No. 5 to use their engine pending the proceedings consequent upon their having been disbanded.

Papers in relation to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway were referred back to the Committee on Streets.

The report in favor of requesting the Eighth-avenue Railroad to run cars on the Hudson River Railroad, in the City, was adopted under the previous question, by a vote of ten to two.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, in Worth-street, the President, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

An invitation was received and accepted from the Board of Governors, asking the Commissioners to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island, on Thursday.

The President introduced the subject of a gratuity to Dr. W. P. S. MORTON, of Boston, for his discovery and application of ether in allaying the sensibility to pain during surgical operations. The matter was referred to a Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 14, 1858	40,561
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 21	2,307
Total	42,868
To same date in 1857	107,237

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,071	1,290	1,376
No. inmates in institution M. H.	123	209	106
Totals	1,194	1,499	1,482

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 69
Aggregate receipts to July 14	$96,894 59	
Receipts since to July 21, for commutation of alien passengers	6,542 00	—103,436 59
Total		$135,592 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 14, 1858		$119,979 65
Balance of Commutation Fund		$15,612 83

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met on Thursday, and granted licenses to the following persons: ALBERT CLARKE, Brevoort House, No. 10 Fifth-avenue; JAMES THOMAS, storekeeper, No. 10 Fourth avenue. Five licenses were granted on Monday last. No other business was transacted.

Mayor's Office—Thursday.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board on Thursday, Capt. M. A. DYER, of the bark *Beatrice*, who on Wednesday sent in a communication in regard to 212 bales of cotton brought by his vessel to this port, stating that he had complied with the direction of the Commissioners, in applying to the Collector of the Port for a permit to land the cotton at the United States Warehouse at Quarantine, now forwarded a copy of a reply he had received from Collector SCHELL, who utterly refuses to allow the cotton to be stored in the Warehouse, on the ground that the cotton had been "*permitted*" previously. As the Warehouse was to be used only for the storage of goods on which the Government had a lien, he thought the Captain had no right to use the Warehouse for private purposes. The matter was referred to the Mayor, with power.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

MILITARY FINES A HUMBUG.—Capt. Joe. White, as he is called, has been duly appointed a Marshal to collect military fines. In the discharge of his duty he called upon Patrick Garvin and John S. Garvin, brothers, living at No. 382 Hudson-street, and demanded payment of fines assessed against them for failure to do military duty. The brothers Garvin consider military duty a humbug, and military fines a sublime imposition; and to impress Capt. White with the sincerity of their belief, they commenced beating him over the head with some lead pipe. The Garvins were arrested, and Justice KELLY compelled them to give bail to answer.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Officer Bennett, of the Lower Police Court, was commissioned, yesterday afternoon, to arrest Billy Barns, a pickpocket, who is known to make his head-quarters at a noted den in Canal-street. The officer found his man, and was taking him to Court, when a gang of "knucks" rushed upon him and got the prisoner away—not, however, until they had given the officer a pretty good pounding. Obtaining the assistance of some policemen, Officer Bennett repaired to the place and arrested two fellows named Morris Harris and Henry Johnson, who had taken the most active part in the rescue. Justice CONNELLY locked up the prisoners for examination.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BOSS' ABSENCE.—Mr. R. A. Barnes keeps a restaurant at No. 365 Eighth-avenue, and employs three waiters to attend upon his guests. About the middle of Tuesday afternoon he stepped out for a few minutes, and on his return found that his trio of waiters had vacated the place, and had taken with them the contents of the money-drawer. Through the aid of the Police the absconding waiters were arrested and the money recovered. The waiters, whose names are John Williams, Wm. Henry and Wm. Emery, were locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison to answer for their conduct.

RESENTED THE INSULT.—Maria Thompson, a colored woman, took exception to what she deemed the insulting conduct of Lewis Fisher, also colored, and cut him with a razor. Fisher received several gashes, one across the right cheek, one across one of his calves, and one across each knee. Maria was arrested, and locked up to answer for her conduct.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Officer Wood, of the Tenth Ward, arrested a young fellow this morning as he was going into a noted "fence," at No. 81 Elizabeth-street, having a roll of white silk in his possession. Three young fellows who were with him escaped. The prisoner gave his name as John Smith.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Maria Adams was committed to the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $160, from Mr. Webster, her employer. The girl had given the watch to her mother, who had pawned it. The mother was committed as an accomplice.

DESERTERS.—The Harlem Police last evening captured two deserters, named Fitz Christini and Peter Rung, from the ship *Gollensberg*. They were this morning delivered over to the Captain of the ship.

Mayor's Police.

TICKET SWINDLERS.—On Thursday, Officer Quick, of the Mayor's Police, succeeded in recovering for a person named Blitzer, two trunks of clothing and other articles, which were detained by Charles Williams, at his bogus ticket-office, No. 141 Liberty-street. Williams demanded $5 for one night's storage.

George Ward, a ticket-runner, was brought before the Mayor, on the complaint of Henry Barrett, charged with defrauding him, by false representations, out of the sum of $38. The money was refunded and the case dismissed.

BOGUS GOLD WATCHES.—John Smith, from Pittsburg, bought a watch at No. 176 Greenwich-street, a mock auction store kept by a person named Van Sickles. It was sold to him for $18, as a gold watch. Officer Armstrong obtained for John the whole amount.

ASSAULT.—James McLaughlin was arrested by Officer McArthur, on complaint of his wife Mary, for assault and battery. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, and committed in default of $300.

INTERFERING WITH POLICE.—John Ross, a ticket-runner, was arrested by Officer Blackwell, for interfering with him while in the discharge of his duty. The Mayor reprimanded and discharged him.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS—CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTH WARD APPOINTED.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at 2 o'clock—present, all the Commissioners. John Seaman, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for insubordination, and Dennis Tiverson, of the Second, and Daniel Sheehan, of the Seventh Precincts, received their walking-papers, for getting drunk. Several policemen were fined for dereliction of duty. Officer Jessup, of the Twenty-first Precinct, recently tried before a United States Commissioner on a charge of being concerned in the manufacture of counterfeit money, and acquitted of the charge, presented an application for his reinstatement on the force. The subject was laid over for consideration. In secret session the Commissioners appointed Captain Dowling over the Sixth Ward. No further business of importance was transacted.

Note from James Cusick.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning represents me as having had a fight at a place called Congress Hall, in Broadway near Grand-street, on Tuesday night, with a person whom you call JIM TURNER, and you describe the progress of the fight in-doors and out, from first to last.

You will excuse me from being surprised at this report, and I hope you will correct it when I tell you, that your whole statement is utterly without foundation, and that I have not seen Mr. TURNER, to speak with him, in three months, that I do not know where Congress Hall is, and that I have not had a dispute, or quarrel, or fight with Mr. TURNER, or any person in this City for years. Your reporter has been imposed upon, and I hope that you will therefore publish this correction.

JAMES CUSICK.

Mr. CUSICK assures us that he has had trouble enough already—lost property enough—been persecuted enough—because he obeyed orders of the State and took up arms when the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco wanted him to lay them down. He says he never had a bar-room fight in the world; is ready to fight any body anywhere under proper appointment, bet, &c. The statement which he contradicts above was the return to the Police head-quarters, not ours.

Complaint against Constables.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st, in the article headed "Complaint against Constables," you have been misinformed as to the facts of the case. However disagreeable may have been the duty we had to discharge, we had no choice but to do it, and, in doing so, we acted with moderation and decorum, and no trouble would have been occasioned had not the parties sought violently and improperly to take the law into their own hands. On the hearing of the case before the Magistrate, our vindication, we doubt not, will be apparent.

Respectfully,

LOUIS H. VULTEE, JR.
WM. THOMPSON.

Our report was based upon the affidavits of the parties making the complaint. We gave our authority at the time of publication.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You stated in your paper of the 19th inst., in the report of the suicide of Jacob Schoyer, that his family were in destitute circumstances, and that everything of the slightest value was pawned. This was not the case. He was always on the best of terms with his family. The cause of his committing suicide was disappointment.

JACOB SCHOYER, Jr.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday afternoon, found floating in the East River, near Governor's Island. He was taken to the Whitehall-slip, and the Coroner notified.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.—Doctor H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA.

For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. An East Indian Preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by Express.

CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address

O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., Major W. FIELD, Proprietor, Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE still prospers, in the attractive pieces at this favorite Theatre. During Mr. PROCTOR'S engagement the house has been crowded nightly, and this evening being for his benefit, we predict an overflowing one. Three new pieces, viz.: "Catch a Thief," "Lafitte" and "Dead Boxer."

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I propose in a few brief articles to spread before your readers a matter that concerns them; to disabuse the public, if I can, of a prevailing error, and to give the results of my experience and several years' investigation of the nature, cause, location, results and treatment of *Catarrh*—a disease which has been singularly overlooked and misapprehended by medical men, past and present, and from which circumstance the opinion has so generally obtained, that it is an incurable malady.

Catarrh is a *glandular* disease and not an inflammation of mucous membranes. Its origin is in the "*Pituitary*" gland within the skull, behind the orbits. In a healthy state it secretes a pure liquid fluid, which is sent down through minute ducts to the "*schneiderian*" membrane on which the olfactory nerves are spread, to lubricate and keep it in a fit condition to perform its delicate functions. In a diseased state its secretions are very much augmented and vitiated, assuming a thick, yellow or green character, frequently becoming indurated, difficult to dislodge, and very offensive collecting in the frontal sinuses and posterior nares; it gives rise to a dull heavy headache, by many called neuralgic, or nervous headache, together with vertigo, lassitude and mental enervation. In time the senses of smell, sight, taste and hearing are impaired or totally destroyed; the nostrils become obstructed and breathing impeded, until a discharge takes place and relief is experienced; but the same process is repeated in a short time, again and again.

These are the prominent or more common symptoms of this disease in its effects in the head. In another communication I shall point out its disastrous consequences upon the throat, bronchia, lungs and stomach.

This disease and the above symptoms I positively and radically cure by means simple, direct and efficacious, involving no expensive instrument or interfering with the ordinary avocations of patients.

Abundant evidence of my success with the most formidable cases within the last year is not wanting.

R. D. GOODALL, M. D.,
No. 3 Bond-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Mrs. MARY ANN MCNALLY was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, preferred by Mr. THOMAS PETIT, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Navy-street. Mr. PETIT leases the store from Mrs. MCNALLY, who occupies apartments in the third story. On Wednesday night Mr. P. had occasion to get up, and, upon going into the back yard, found the rear door of his store open. He walked in and there found Mrs. MCNALLY helping herself to groceries and vegetables. He placed her in custody of a policeman, and yesterday she was committed by Justice VOORHIES for trial.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday afternoon, a son of HENRY MANGUM, six years old, residing on First-street, near North Ninth, while attempting to cross the railroad-track on First-street, near Eighth, was knocked down by the horses attached to a car, the wheels of which passed over both feet, crushing one so that amputation was necessary. The driver of the car was arrested, but was subsequently discharged upon his own recognizance.

A MANDAMUS REFUSED.—CHARLES B. WYTLE, who claims to be a clerk of one of the Justice's Courts, under an appointment of the Present Common Council, and whose bill for salary the Auditor refused to pass until the question of title to the office (which is contested) is settled, applied some time ago for a *mandamus* to compel the Auditor to audit it. The case was argued before Judge EMOTT, who had refused the relief granted on the ground that his remedy is a suit against the City for the salary claimed. The following is the opinion:

In the matter of Chas. B. Wylie, an applicant for Mandamus.—Assuming the truth of the case made by the papers upon which this motion is founded, and the validity of the claim to this office of the party applying to be made relator, it is quite evident that he has a complete and adequate remedy by action. The compensation attached to the office is a fixed salary, and I see nothing in the way of a suit for each quarter's pay as it becomes due. This is a fatal objection to granting a *mandamus*. There are cases, indeed, in which this writ has been granted notwithstanding the parties proceeded against may have been liable to an action on the case for a neglect of duty. (McCullough *vs.* Mayor of Brooklyn, 23 Wend., 458.) This is because that action is not an adequate remedy. Although it punishes the defendants in damages, it does not reach the payment of the claim. There is a class of cases also where ministerial offices or inferior tribunals have been compelled by *mandamus* to proceed and exercise a discretion vested in them in adjusting an unliquidated claim, or in admitting a claim as a county charge and fixing its amount. (See 19 J. R. 259, 10 Wend. 363.) But where the claim is for a fixed salary made payable by law by the city or other body, and the only question is the right to the office or the legal title to the salary, the party may resort to an ordinary action in a Court of law, and does not show that necessity for a *mandamus* which is the only ground upon which it issues. (The People *vs.* the Mayor, &c. of New-York, 12 Wend., 680, 685 Exparte Lynch, 2 Hill, 45. The People *vs.* Thompson, 25 Barb., 73. The People *vs.* Supervisors of Chenango, 1 Kend., 563.) No cause has been shown why the present relator may not have an action against the City of Brooklyn for his salary, if the statements which he makes are true and well founded. His application for a *mandamus* is therefore refused without costs.

TREMENDOUS HAIL-STORM AT ROCKAWAY.—About noon yesterday, Rockaway, L. I., was visited by a hail-storm which, for severity, has not been surpassed, it is said, by any within (to use a phrase equally forcible and original) "the memory of the oldest inhabitant." The morning was unusually fine, and gave promise of a delightful day. Towards 12 o'clock the sky became overcast, and thick threatening clouds formed in dark masses over the sea. Suddenly a dazzling streak of forked lightning shot across the horizon, and instantaneously—without any perceptible interval—a short, sharp, stunning thunder explosion was heard overhead—not as the ordinary roll or peal, but as if all the spare artillery of earth and heaven were fired off in one volley. Children screamed, women fainted, and many men exhibited such an alarm as we might expect in the tropics when the inhabitants are favored with premonitory symptoms of an earthquake. Then the rain began to fall in torrents, and soon became mixed with hail of surprising weight and magnitude. The congelations were flat and circular, transparent at the edges, with a white spot in the centre, and, in their widest diameter, measured from a half to one and a quarter inches. These made sad havoc with everything animate and inanimate, and especially with the poultry, whose dead bodies were strewn on every side. Five minutes from the commencement, the storm began to abate, and in fifteen minutes all was over. The dark murky clouds cleared off, the sun shone once again brilliantly, and everything would have been beautiful but for the swarms of musquitoes which rose out of every puddle, and stream, and marsh, and field, clouding the air, playing the very deuce with everybody, and eliciting imprecations which would horrify "Awful" GARDINER.

About 3¼ o'clock on Wednesday night, or Thursday morning rather, another heavy storm occurred at Rockaway, but, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, without doing any injury worth naming. The rumor that one of the hotels had been burned at the same place, is a contemptible *canard*, originating either in a very miserable effort at a practical joke, or in some inexplicable hallucination on the part of somebody unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hunke's Case.

Hudson County Court—Before Judge Ogden and Judges Charles and Fisk.—Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, Mr. LITTELL, District Attorney, moved that a bench warrant should issue for the arrest of J. H. R. DAVIS and JOHN HUNKE for perjury, and PHILIP H. MULFORD for subornation of perjury, in having made false affidavit and return to the traverse and the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Colonel BLOUNT, which was brought before Judge OGDEN on the 9th of July. Judge OGDEN remarked that he felt somewhat embarrassed in this matter. The case was tried by him in Chambers, and he having as he conceived, no power to hold parties to bail for perjury, and the Oyer and Terminer being in session at the time the perjury was committed, he had refrained from acting on the motion of Mr. RANSOM the day before. Upon consultation he had decided to issue process for the arrest of the above-named parties.

Bench-warrants were thereupon issued, made returnable this morning before the Judge at Chambers. Mr. DAVIS appeared soon after, and was allowed until this morning to procure bail. Mr. HUNKE is in the Hudson County Jail, provided with comfortable apartments and visited by his friends. Mr. MULFORD may probably appear this morning to give bail for trial at the next court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE STORM.—The storm of yesterday morning did some slight damage in Jersey City. A chimney on the Hope Mills in Hudson-street was struck, and some slight damage occurred to the building. The mast of two schooners near Long Dock were struck, and two of the men on board were slightly injured. No other damage of consequence was done.

DOGS.—About 200 dogs have already been killed at the Fourth Ward pound, in pursuance of a city ordinance. The animals are increasing daily.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22.

$2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	92½	50	Har. R. R.	11¾
12,000	do	93	125	do	11¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	11¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	107½	900	Reading R.R.	45½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	85¾	100	do....s60	45
1,000	City 6s, '76	96	100	do....s30	45¾
2,000	E. R. R. 4th m. bs	57	100	do	45⅛
4,000	E. R. C. bs, 1871	22	50	Mich Cen. R.R.	60
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. Sinking F. C. bs	96	150	Mich S. & N. Ia R.	22
			50	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	45
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. bs	63½	50	do....b60	45½
7,000	La C. & M. I. 6s, bs	21	100	Panama R. R.	105½
2,000	do	21½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	76¾
7,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	77	150	do....s30	75
5	Bank of Commerce	10[illegible]	6	do	75
70	do	100½	700	do....s30	75½
6	Am. Ex. Bank	106	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	91
5	Park Bank	101	307	do	91¼
48	Metropolitan Bank	107½	100	do....s60	91½
36	East River Bank	90	50	do....b30	91½
200	Nic. Transit Co	9½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	3[illegible]
12	Penn. Coal Co	80	600	do	31¼
300	Cumberland Pr....b60	17½	50	do	31½
200	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	87½	200	do....b60	31¾
66	do	87¼	100	do....s10	31½
15	do	88	300	do....b60	32
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅛	50	Chic. & R Isl R b60	77¼
100	N. Y. Central	85½	300	do....s30	77
110	do	85⅝	550	do	77⅛
50	do....s60	85	100	do	71½
200	do	85½	50	do....b30	77½
50	Erie Railroad	18½	42	Mil. & Miss. R.	17½
250	do	18½	100	do	17½
50	Hudson River R.	26½	55	do	17⅝
162	La Crosse & Mil R.	5	100	do....s60	17

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Mo. St. 6s....b60	86	300	M.S. & N. Ind. R.R.	23½
8,500	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	400	do....b60	23½
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	62½	200	do....b30	23½
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	21½	250	do....b10	23½
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	88	150	do....b30	23½
50	do	88½	50	M. S. & N. I. gr. stk.	45½
215	do	90	50	Panama R. R....b60	105½
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85½	42	Gal. & Chi. R.	91½
750	do	85½	50	do....s15	91
100	do....s30	85½	100	do....b30	91
200	do....s3	85½	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	31½
50	Erie Railroad	18½	300	do	32
120	Hud. River R.	26½	400	do....b3	31½
100	do....b60	26½	150	Chic. & R. I. R.R. b60	78
130	Harlem Railroad	11½	550	do	78
200	do	11½	100	do	77½
300	Reading Railroad	45½	100	do....s30	77½
200	do....s10	45½	100	do....s10	77½
10	Illinois Cen. R. R.	76	200	do....b30	78
300	do....s60	75	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	17½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Detroit City 7s	90	20	Ætna Fire In. Co.	110
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. R.R. 6s	84½	12	Knicker. F. I. Co.	133¼
6,000	Mo. State 6s	85½	20	Beekman F. I. Co.	116
400	N. Y. City 6s, '98	94	5	East River F. I. Co.	103
800	G. W. M. I. Sc'p '57	56	24	Chatham Bank	63¾
650	G. W. M. I. Sc'p '58	45½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10
800	O. M. Ins. Sc'p '58	26	15	Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	102
1,000	do	24	10	East River F. I. Co.	93
2,000	Mil. City 7s	60	10	Columbian F. I. Co.	101
3,000	Mil. & Ho. R.R. 8s	30	10	Harmony F. I. Co.	93
Draft on W. Jarvis, for $2,737 22, due Oct. '57		20	30	Safeguard F. I. Co.	31
10	Harmony F. Ins. Co.	86	10	Phenix F. I. Co.	130
5	Columbian Ins. Co.	109½	15	St. Nicholas Bank	96
20	Safeguard F. I. Co.	37½	10	Hanover Bank	90
10	Gebhard F. I. Co.	93½	20	Pac. Mail S. Co.	88

THURSDAY, July 22—P. M.

There is nothing new in the demand or rates for Money to-day. The next mail steamer is the *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. As yet little or no movement is made in Exchange for this opportunity. London is 109¼—Paris 5.12½. The Custom duties continue moderately active as compared with the dullness in June, though far behind this time last year. The receipts to-day reach $149,000. The probability is the Government will get $3,000,000 from Customs in July at this port alone. The Sub-Treasury balance stands this afternoon $5,199,298, which is about $72,000 ahead of the balance at the close of last week. The steamer *America*, of the Cunard line, has taken the place of the *Asia* for New-York from Liverpool, Saturday, July 19. She had not been telegraphed to the close of 'Change hour. Her news will be three days later. There is a heavy speculative business to-day in Sugars, at full prices, and on some descriptions at an advance of ¼ ℔ cent. The demand is strong for Wheat and Flour, with very light stocks of sound descriptions to work upon. The sales of Cotton have fallen off to-day, though no change is quoted in price. The old crop year is now drawing to a close. It ends by commercial usage on the 31st August, but the closing receipts in August are usually inconsiderable, and will probably be so this year. The following are figures to the present date:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at P'ts	3,021,000	2,887,000	3,456,000	2,715,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,737,000	1,388,000	1,901,000	1,425,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	374,000	401,000	478,000	406,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	370,000	403,000	509,000	284,000
Total Exp't	2,481,000	2,192,000	2,888,000	2,115,000
St'k on h'd	165,000	122,000	87,000	178,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	14,000	2,000	6,000	21,000
Ex. to G. B.	36,000	16,000	25,000	19,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	1,000	10,000	—	1,000
Ex. oth'r F. P.	15,000	2,000	7,000	2,000
Total Exp'ts	52,000	28,000	32,000	22,000

Of the growing crop, the circular of Mr. WRIGHT last week remarks:

"At Vicksburg, the Mississippi, at latest accounts, was still slowly rising; between that city and Helena it was falling slowly; at Helena a fall of two feet had taken place, and about that place the fall is rapid, and very soon we must hear of a general receding of the waters. All kinds of reports as to the extent of the damage continue to be circulated, and the estimates vary from 200,000 to 500,000 bales. From the information I am enabled to collect I see no reason to change my previous figures for this disaster to the crop, say 250,000 bales. From the other cotton growing sections we continue to receive favorable advices generally, though during the past week we have complaints of too much rain; nor are they confined to one section; we have them from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Texas."

The Stock Exchange made quite a stride to-day toward the revival of speculation, though no very large business was actually accomplished, owing, in part, to the stiffness of bidders, even at the advance, but chiefly because of the tameness of the *Bear* account. Some new parties at the Board have come over to the *Bull* interest within a day or two on the Western Road Shares and on New-York Central, and are free buyers of Rock Island, Southern Michigan, Toledo, &c. The old friends of Galena continue to buy on the calculation of still higher prices after the announcement of the August dividend, and as much as 91½ per cent. was paid this afternoon. New-York Central sold at 85½. Some of the Street sellers made use of the small loss of the Company, by the fire at Buffalo, telegraphed to the afternoon papers. Panama shares advanced to 105½; Missouri sixes to 86, buyer 60 days; and Pacific Mail to 90, ℔ cent. There were some heavy speculative purchases of Michigan Southern common stock, on buyers' option, up to 23½, and the preference shares advanced to 45½ ℔ cent. The upward movement in Rock Island, noted yesterday, gained 1½@2 ℔ cent. on the early sales of Wednesday, and ½@1 ℔ cent. on the closing transactions of that day. At the Afternoon Board 78 ℔ cent. was paid, cash. There was more firmness in Reading, which went to 46 ℔ cent., and in Michigan Central at 59½@60 ℔ cent. The general market, after the Second Board, closed a fraction off the extreme prices.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of June, were as follows:

From Freight	$39,294
From Passengers	58,430
From Mails	4,482
From Rent of Road	5,500
From Miscellaneous	187
Total	$107,894
Earnings during same month last year	$130,381
Decrease	$22,486
The expenses in June, 1857, were	94,317
The expenses in June, 1858, were	78,290
Decrease	$16,026
The net earnings in June, 1857, were	36,004
The net earnings in June, 1858, were	29,543
Decrease	$6,460
The earnings for the half year ending June 30, 1857, were	$820,580
The earnings for the half year ending June 30, 1858, were	707,640
Decrease	$112,940
The expenses during the same period in 1857, were	521,007
The expenses during the same period in 1858, were	436,024
Decrease	$84,983
Net earnings during the same period in 1857, were	299,573
Net earnings during the same period in 1858 were	271,616
Decrease	$27,956

—We have received from Mr. L. SIMONSON, of this city, an excellent invention or arrangement, called a "Movable Circle for finding Coins, Measures and Weights of all commercial places in the world, compared with the standards of the United States and with each other." It consists of an outer stationary circle and an inner revolving one, and by thus bringing any two places in juxtaposition their comparative relations of measures, weights and currency can be ascertained at a glance. It will be found a valuable addition to the counting-room. It can be obtained from the inventor at No. 47 West Baltimore-street.—*Baltimore American.*

The Movable Circle described above, a copy of which we had the opportunity to examine, is for sale by Messrs. W. H. ARTHUR & Co., Stationers, No. 39 Nassau-street. The inventor, Mr. SIMONSON, is at present in this City, to explain more amply, if desired, the principle of the table.

The new $50,000 loan of Hamilton County, Ohio, (including Cincinnati,) has been awarded to Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, of this City. The bonds will bear 8 ℔ cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. Principal due in 1861.

The Courts of New-Jersey are about to close up the Bank of Trade and Ocean County Bank, at Tom's River; the Stock Security Bank and the Bergen County Bank, at Hackensack; the Merchants' Bank, at Paterson and the Artisan Bank, at Trenton, because of the recent report of the Bank Commissioners, made to the Chancellor, that, in their opinion, neither of these banks is transacting a legitimate banking business. The notes of these banks are all secured by ample deposit in the State Treasury, so that there will be no loss upon their circulation.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday remarks of the Money Market in that city:

"The past has been another week of general inactivity in the Money market. Monday and yesterday there was a slightly improved demand, but bankers are still unable to find any considerable employment for their surplus means. The supply of currency continues inconveniently large, and there is no prospect of a change in this respect until business becomes more lively in the general markets. Rates of interest on local paper range from 6 to 12 ℔ cent.—prime names passing at 6@8.

Within the last two days, bills on the East and South have been offered to a limited extent, growing chiefly out of transactions in provisions on seaboard account, but the supply is still comparatively insignificant. Good paper, of from two to four months, is in demand at equal to 5@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. A sale was made yesterday of a sixty-day bill on New-York, for $7,000, at equal to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. This is said to be the lowest rate at which a bill has ever been taken in this market. But paper, to sell at the low rates quoted, must be strictly No. 1—good at both ends.

In the Exchange market, business has continued on a limited scale, but no change has taken place in prices.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.

D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

Real Estate—THURSDAY, July 22.

By order of the Supreme Court, in the case of CONRAD LONG *vs.* GEO COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, and others, RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, Esq., Referee, Mr. JAMES M. MILLER sold to-day a piece of property which we shall find it difficult to report either intelligibly or correctly. Three mortgages appear to have been made at different times on the eight full-sized lots, comprising the whole front on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. These eight lots carried with them the street, wharves, and right of wharfage, or cranage in front, and all water rights, &c., of every description between Twenty-sixth and Twenty seventh streets, extending westward from Eleventh-avenue some 850 feet, to Twelfth-avenue and the bulkhead line, as established by the Legislature. On these 8 lots there was a first mortgage of $31,932; a second ditto of $23,127; about a dozen different judgments, amounting to about $16,000; and taxes to the amount of $3,000. The taxes, however, are to be deducted out of the purchase money. The terms of sale were 10 per cent. down; balance on the 2d August. The mode of sale was peculiar, if not unprecedented, and great confusion of ideas prevailed among the most of the auditors and bidders, and the patience of the auctioneer was severely tried with numberless questions about the mortgages and the long list of judgments, and the taxes, and the leases, and the effect of this, and the cause of that; for the Referee required, *first*, that the eight lots (8 as per order of Court, but 61 as per map) should be sold separately to the highest bidder, and the amount footed up. He then required, *secondly*, that the whole eight lots (61 as per map) should be sold together, and to one buyer. This announcement excited no small curiosity and perplexity, and questions multiplied rapidly. The Referee explained that the object was to realize the largest possible amount for the property, and that whichever mode of selling, whether first in eight parts, or secondly as one whole, would yield the largest amount of money, *that* should be the valid sale, and the other should be void. In the event of the sale by parts yielding the largest amount, it was not explained how the responsibilities of the buyers as to the mortgages (which covered the whole) was to be divided. The sum total of mortgages, incumbrances and taxes, amounted to about $71,000. The sale at length commenced with the lot on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The bids ran up to $100, $110, $115, $120, $125; until finally, Mr. EDWARD FOX valorously bid $130, and the auctioneer said "gone." If this sale had been declared valid, Mr. FOX would have acquired title to two corner lots on Eleventh-avenue, two do. on Twelfth avenue, and 25 feet off the entire front on the south side of Twenty-seventh-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The other seven lots were bought by Mr. J. E. SMITH at various prices, amounting altogether to $715—to which add Mr. FOX's $130, and we have a sum total of $845. Clearly not enough to liquidate incumbrances to the amount of $70,000.

The next bid was to sell the whole together to one buyer. This was done, and the whole was struck down to the plaintiff in the suit, CONRAD LONG, for $15,000. Mr. FOX protested, and others protested, but what the result will be we know not. We notice that the same eight lots are also advertised for sale by Mr. MULLER on the 10th August.

By order of Court, in the case of SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller of the State of New-York, against ELIAS DRAKE, HENRY P. GALLOWAY, W. MCCORD, SAML. C. KIPP and others, Mr. DUPONT sold three lots on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, north corner of Forty-fourth street; the corner to ROBERT LATOU for $1,425; the adjoining lot to same for $1,110, and the third to J. BLUNT (query—for plaintiff?) for $1,100. There is no sewer in Eleventh-avenue, and cellars cannot be drained. The railroad is in front, and there are, we should judge, about fifteen feet of "nigger head" rock on the lots, which an "ould countryman" remarked was "of no use either to king or country." This will probably account for the low prices paid.

Mr. A. L. WOOD reports the sale, last February, of six 21-feet lots, on the south side of Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, covered with old frame houses, and belonging to F. P. JAMES, No. 30 Wall-street, to CALVIN C. BILLINGS, for $35,000, with a builder's loan of $28,000. On these lots Mr. BILLINGS is now about inclosing six four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand and a shade firmer; sales 2,000 bbls., at $3 75 for Superfine; $4@$4 25 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 25@$4 37 for good to choice extra Ohio and Indiana, and $4 50@$4 75 for double extra. WHEAT in good supply and active demand; sales 100,000 bushels at 72c.@72½c. for unsound Chicago Spring; 75c. for prime do.; 75c. for Racine Club; 74c.@75c. for unsound Milwaukee Club; 95c. for white Wisconsin; $1 05 for do Canadian; 93c. for red Indiana. CORN in large supply and only in moderate demand; sales 30,000 bushels at 30c.@36c. for unsound; 37½c.@38c. for sound. WHISKY—Active demand; sales 900 bbls. at 21½c.@22c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Receipts*—Flour, 2,812 bbls.; Wheat, 60,827 bushels; Corn, 62,736 bushels; Oats, 23,597 bushels; Rye, 3,125 bushels. *Shipments by Canal*—Flour, 4,914 bbls.; Wheat, 27,169 bushels; Corn, 36,679 bushels; Oats, 9,300 bushels.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT market better; sales 15,000 bush., at 77c. for choice Chicago Spring; 75c. for Warm ditto. CORN unchanged; sales 4,000 bush. Ohio, at 65c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bush. Ohio, at 40c. BOATS scarce and FREIGHTS firm, at 8c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bush. Wheat; 37,000 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 16,000 bush. Oats. *Shipped to Montreal*—9,000 bush. Wheat.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 1c. CORN dull at 29½c. OATS buoyant, and advanced 2c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—15,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—2,000 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—1,450 bbls. Flour; 19,500 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR stiffer, but quotably unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN higher; White, 85c.@86c; Yellow, 90c.@91c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm and scarce, at 25½c.@26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 22—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm. Wheat advanced; sales of 2,000 bush. Red, at $1 05@$1 10; White, at $1 15@$1 25. CORN tends upward. WHISKY firm at 25c.@26c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 21.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,300 bales at unchanged prices. CORN, 92½c. MESS PORK, $16. LARD advanced ⅛c., with sales of bbls. at 10½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR firm. Sales 1,900 bbls. superfine, at $4@$4 15. WHISKY active. Sales 1,600 bbls. at 22c. PROVISIONS unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 74c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 City Coupon 6s, New, 102; $500 City 6s, '85, 97; $10,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mortgage, 42; $500 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 76½; $1,000 do '70, 76½; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 86; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad 41½; 11 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55; 161 Reading Railroad, 23½; 7 Minehill Railroad, 52; 4 Morris Canal Preferred, 102; 10 Catawissa Railroad, 6½; 51 Girard Bank, 11½; 8 Mechanics' Bank, 26½. *Closing Prices*—Philadelphia 6s, 97½@97¾; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97½@97¾; Philadelphia 6s, New, 102@102½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@90; Reading Railroad, 23½@23⅝; Reading Railroad bonds, '70, 76@77; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 90½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 81@81½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 45@46; Morris Canal Preferred, 101½@102; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60@60½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 63@63½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 6½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16@16½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 68; Elmira Railroad, 1½; Elmira Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, [illegible]; North Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Austria	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	[illegible]
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Savannah, from Savannah—[illegible] T. Cromelin, Miss J. [illegible], Mrs. R. Lambert and servant, [illegible], Mrs. Lowe and sister, Mrs. H. C. Dodson, [illegible] Burr, Mrs. E. Smith, Wm. Robinson, [illegible] lady and 4 children, Miss E. [illegible] Scott, [illegible], Miss E. F. Skinner, Miss E. Thomson [illegible], Miss H. F. Boyd, [illegible], Anthony, Miss H. Vail, [illegible], Simon M. and Kate Boch, [illegible], J. Murray, H. W. [illegible], Jos. McCormick, Jno. Green, [illegible], Smith, Mr. Lloyd, [illegible], Rowe and son, Jos. Ayrick, [illegible], Barr, E. Pinkham, and 22 in the steerage.

In ship Endymion, for Liverpool—William [illegible], Henry McVickar, James Reid, Frederick Hubbard, J. Hubbard, Herbert L. E. Jenney.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Pilot's Bride, from Kingston, Jam.—Rev. [illegible] Virtue and lady, W. J. Pierce, G. Williams, Esq., [illegible] Sherwood, H. E. M. Consul, Capt. E. Small, late of [illegible], Ann Gardner, of Harwich, wrecked, and [illegible].

In ship Silas Holmes, from New-Orleans—[illegible] and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 48	Sun sets	7 24	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 36	Gov. Island	6 25	Hell Gate	7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..... THURSDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamers Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. [illegible]; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Acquator, Thulen, Bremen, Dunge, [illegible]; Winterer, (Norw.,) Falk, Quebec, Funch & Meincke.

Barks Kosmos, (Brem.,) —, [illegible]; Ostriche & Co.; Beaver, [illegible], Bermuda, [illegible]; Reynolds & Cushman; Roseann, Ryder, [illegible] Bros.; Warwick, Jenkins, Havana, [illegible].

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, [illegible]; Highland, Davison, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; [illegible]; Blye, Port-au-Prince, A. Rollier & Co.

Schooners P. Predmore, Cranmer, Norfolk, [illegible] & Robinson; Electric Light, Rusel, St. John, [illegible]; S. Peck & Co.; T. C. Lyman, [illegible]; master; M. Bedell, Penfield, Alex. [illegible]; Hawkins, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; T. D. [illegible]; Smith, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Sloops Reeves, Corwin, Bristol, [illegible]; Rodgers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, [illegible], &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore and Norfolk, 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Alston, Providence, [illegible], Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Cornelia, Lawrence, Knapp, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and 227 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had 1 birth on board during the passage. Had heavy W. gales to the Banks; since light winds and calms.

Ship Silas Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans and the [illegible] 17 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son. July [illegible] A. M., near Sand Key, was spoken by a Key West [illegible], who stated that on the day previous, the U. S. [illegible] town had gone into port, where most of the [illegible] were then lying. At 9 A. M., while in sight of Sand Key, spoke ship Arkwright, 18 ds. from New-Orleans for Liverpool. July 15, at 1 P. M., lat. 24 [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with a U. S. steamship of war [illegible]. July 16, at 4 P. M., lat. 25 33, lon. 79 [illegible], parted co. with ship Arkwright, also ship Sagamore, [illegible], been in co. for several ds.; was also in co. with a large fleet of vessels, beating out of the Gulf to the N. E.

Ship National Guard, Gates, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Hudemann, Rotterdam 52 ds., with schnapps to Udolpho Wolfe.

Bark Milton, Bradford, Glasgow and Greenock [illegible], with mdse. to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had strong westerly winds and heavy [illegible] to the Banks; [illegible] been 28 ds. W. of the Banks, with light [illegible]. July 8, at night, had a heavy gale from W. N. W., which lasted 9 hours; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Wildfire, Campbell, Sisal 20 ds., with logwood to Hargous & Bros. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Giovan Batista (Sicilian,) Guglielmino, Palermo 58 ds.—passed Gibraltar June 22, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Peters, Trinidad, Cuba, July 1, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Took a pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6, off Cape Henlopen. Experienced continued light easterly winds the entire passage.

Brig Fredonia, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Cadiz 38 ds., with lead, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Bonaparte, Tyler, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Geo. Simpson.

Brig Daniel Webster, Williams, Salem 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Jessie Phyffe, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Turks Island July 7, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Bronteo, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Pierce, Port Spain, June 8, with corks, liquorice paste, &c., to [illegible] Gager.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, (of Fall River,) [illegible], Sagua la Grande July 6, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, (of City Island,) Pierce, Kingston, Jam., June 30, with logwood, coffee, &c., to G. L. [illegible]. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Alexander M., Christy, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. Ben Strong, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. D. G. Biggins, Longstreet, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. S. Tisdale, Halleck, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible], with naval stores.

Schr. D. Kinsey, Crawford, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Stockford, Charleston [illegible], with cotton and naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Newport, Jones, Virginia 4 ds., with wood, to C. Havens.

Schr. J. S. Cunningham, Dougherty, Virginia [illegible], with wood.

Schr. M. Bedell, Ryder, Georgetown, D. C., [illegible], with flour to M. Bedell.

Schr. Hampton, Gilchrist, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. John N. Genin, (of Jamesport, L. I.,) [illegible], Sagua la Grande July 11, with sugar to master. July [illegible] 4 P. M., saw 2 English steamers lying at anchor [illegible] of Salt Key.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Endicott, Alexandria 3 ds., with lumber to Smith & Bros.

Schr. Geo. Davis, Phillips, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Ayres, Hillsboro, N. B., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to [illegible] ton & Sprague.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Coeur, Beaver, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Sheldon, White, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Arietto, Robinson, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. T. R. Bennett, Wood, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. F. J. Errickson, Ames, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Wicks, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Lucas, Bearse, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Allen Perkins, Bush, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Corelli, Baker, Chatham, Mass., in ballast.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] Keeney.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

REPORTED.—Bark Ocra, Sterling, hence for [illegible] July 4. Capt. S. would give no particulars.

Sailed.

Ship Gutenberg, Schilling, for Bremen; barks Sovereign, Leeds (Brem.,) Bremen, Bremen, and Richmond; Cuba, Bering, for Frankfort; brig Susan Otis, Glichrist, for Wilmington.

Below.

Ship Louisiana (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen June [illegible], with [illegible] passengers to Oelrichs & Co.; [illegible] from Glasgow and Clyde, [illegible] with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon; Caravan, Sands, from Liverpool—(By pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell.)

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21—Below—Ships Grenada, Union and Realm, from New-York; barks Saxony and Grace from Boston.

BOSTON, July 22—Arr. ship Rising Sun, [illegible] Liverpool; bark Tahite, Davis, Cadiz; brig Martha [illegible], Demerara.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22—Arr. ship Gutenberg, New-York; bark Indus, Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Bell Flower—brig, hence, bd. S., was passed, July [illegible], lat. 35 40, lon. 73 16.

Elizabeth Hamilton—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, July 10, off Key West. Same time, was seen ships Massapa, (of Bath,) and Hollyrood.

Henry Payson—schr., from Baltimore for Boston, July 19, off Chincoteague.

Lydia—ship, (of Charleston,) bd. W., was seen, July 8, lat. 47 40, lon. 43.

Napoleon—ship, Crowell, from Talcahuano, of and for New-Bedford, July 20.—(By pilot boat A. E. Neilson, of New-York.)

[illegible]—whaling schr., (of Providence,) Holmes [illegible], [illegible] July 20, [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]